The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,915—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd Nov.
— VENETIA......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th „
L. THAMES......	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	... 7th Dec.
— CATHAY......	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	..14th „
L. VERONA......	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..21st „
— BOKHARA......	2932	500	H. Weighell	..28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

OLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, On 1883.

[redacted]

leave GENOA on the 24th of each month, calling at and BOMBAY on the 1st LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do. .. 340		II do. 350	
III do. .. 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

HINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883

INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leav g Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 0
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do.
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do.
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[redacted]

every comfort fo This vessel is well known as a favourite from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE..........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION..............	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)...	G. Marussig....	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION............	G. Mahorcich...	3,500	500	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig.....	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the ERECTION of a new PASSENGER STATION at Mahaluxmi.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO THE ESPLANADE FAIR.

IT has been arranged to provide a limited number of SEATS in the Centre Circle at the Fair, for the convenience and comfort of Families, Ladies and Children, to view the procession and to avoid the crowd. The chairs will be numbered and reserved throughout the evening, Rs. 2 each. A plan is now ready at SOUNDY & Co., where tickets may be obtained. As the accommodation is limited, early application should be made.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL having been pleased to declare THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, instead of Wednesday, the 21st instant, NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, WILL BE CLOSED accordingly on THURSDAY, and not on Wednesday as previously notified.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th November, 1883.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolucki Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32¼ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

W. NEWMAN and CO., LIMITED, beg to intimate that they have been appointed PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS of the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84. Exhibitors, Agents, and others desiring to advertise in the Catalogue, or to insert descriptions of their Exhibits in the Descriptive Catalogue, are requested to communicate with Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., WITHOUT DELAY.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
IN THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
(Double Column, no display type.)

		Rs.	
Per Line (average 6 words).......................	Rs.	1	4
Whole Page (about 120 lines)....................	„	80	0
Half Page (about 60 lines)		40	0

AT THE END OF THE CATALOGUE.
(Size of Page, 6½ by 3¼ inches.)

Whole Page, Rs. 60; Half Page, Rs. 30; Third of Page, Rs. 25; Quarter Page, Rs. 18. Blocks admitted.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED, Calcutta.

Orders (prepaid) can be registered for the Catalogue. Price Re. 1, or with postage Re. 1-4.
Nov. 10, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ruthagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATUR-

[redacted]

vember, 1883, at 10 a.m.

NZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
CCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th
83.
NON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
vember, 1883.

IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.
e this WATCH to be thoroughly d therefore also dust-proof. May be kept r for a number of days without its st injury. No watch sold unless tried least 2 days. A few of these Watches completely under water at our establishment. h is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.
AVRE LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIENNA BEER,

ORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY.
THE NEW SEASON'S BREW,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Per doz. Quarts......Cash Rs. 6-4
Per doz. Pints ...... „ „ 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.
HONEY DEW

[redacted]

		Rs.	
VEGETABLE SEEDS, 24 sorts	Rs.	3	12
VEGETABLE SEEDS, packed in tin only, 40 sorts	„	7	8
FLOWER SEEDS, packed in tin only, 16 varieties	„	3	12
FLOWER SEEDS, packed in tin only, 20 varieties..	„	5	8

The assortments are general and good, but details will be supplied on application.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Special Agents for the Messrs. Suttons, Reading.

NEW PATENT CELLULOID STETHOSCOPES

ARE much lighter and durable than either Wood or Vulcanite, are excellent Conductors, and unscrew at the Earplate for Portability.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.

THESE Pills will be found valuable for the cure of Neuralgia, Headache (especially Neuralgia of head, face, and neck), Sciatica, Lumbago, Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Bowels and Stomach and occasional Diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE OR SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, FROM RIGAUD & CO., OF PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmatique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate perfumes.

Per tin, Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS:—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.,

To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
FROM ANNAS TWO AND UPWARDS.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..................MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
Business Manager... MR. GEO. NORVILLE.
Stage Manager....... MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Musical Director .... HERR J. S. COLONNA.
Scenic Artist .... HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GAIETY COMPANY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE.
DELICATE GROUND
And Byron's Popular Burlesque
IVANHOE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER,
And for the second and last time, the grand burlesque,
PARIS,
OR VIVE L'EMPRIERE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22,
NO PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23,
FOR THE LAST TIME.
The Screaming Farce,
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,
And the Popular Opera,
IOLANTHE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
The Popular Burlesque,
BLUE BEARD.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.......................JOHN WILSON.

CLOSED UNTIL
SATURDAY NEXT,
When for the first time in Bombay will appear
the famous
AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES,
now performing with enormous success at the
THEATRE ROYAL, CALCUTTA.
(See future Announcements.)

DECORATIONS FOR H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

FOR SALE, a large Royal Standard. Size about 60 by 30 feet, only once used, suitable for Street decorations on the above and Similar occasions. Apply to

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

HASELMAYER'S WONDERS
WILL OPEN AT
GAIETY THEATRE.

[redacted]

N of the Poll of the Shareholders of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the amendments to several Resolutions has been further ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY next, the 23rd day of November, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle.

By order of the Chairman,
ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઇની કું૦
KHOOSAL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.—No. 5,694.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, up to noon on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, for the supply for one year by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of the Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

2. Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. Tender forms can be had at this office, and should be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

J. HAXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an entire HOUSE in Rampart Row, next to the P. & O. Company's Offices. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a commodious airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of W. W. Loch, Esq., C. S. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the westerly side in Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of Captain Bingham. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th December next at the Executive Commissariat Office, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), and at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., for Contracts as specified for 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Rice, Dhall toor, Jowaree, Wheat, &c. } Under Schedule No. 17.
Country Medicines (Ghee, &c.) do. No. 25.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1883.

REMEDIES FOR ASTHMA, COUGH, COLD, AND CONSUMPTION.

	Rs.	a.
Brown's Acacian Balsam	2	8
Brompton's Cough Specific	0	14
Churchill's Syrup Hypophosphite of Lime	2	4
Crosby's Cough Elixir..................................	1	4
Clarke's Pectorine	0	11
Graefenberg's Consumptive Balm	3	4
Grimault's Cigarettes of Cannabis Indica	1	2
Do. do. of Stramonium	1	4
Do. do. Syrup Hypophosphite of Lime........	1	4
Jayne's Expectorant....................................	2	8
Joy's Cigarettes	1	8
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers	0	12
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam........................	0	12
Madon's Pulmonic Balm ....As. 8 and	1	0
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed..............As. 12 and	1	12
Savory and Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion	1	4
Do. do. Datura Tatula..............	1	8
Do. do. do. do. Cigars and Cigarettes.....	1	12
Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges........	1	12
Espic's Cigarettes for Asthma	1	4
Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hopophosphites 2-4 and	3	8
Ozone Papers	2	0
Do. do. Cigarettes..................................	1	12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which h may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN TEA.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce that, owing to the greatly increased demand for KOUSANIE TEAS, they have been able to arrange a special concession in price from the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, the full advantage of which they now offer to the public, trusting thereby to gain a further extension of patronage for these high-class Teas.

The "KOUSANIE" Teas are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have gained,

TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES
AT EXHIBITIONS IN
INDIA, ENGLAND AND PARIS.

CASH PRICE-LIST, 1st November, 1883.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA...	1lb. pkt.	0	10	KOUSANIE SOUCHONG...............	2lb. pkt.	2	12
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2lb. pkt.	2	0	KOUSANIE SOUCHONG...............	5lb. catty.	6	12
KOUSANIE PEKOE....................	2lb. pkt.	3	0	KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.........	1lb. pkt.	1	10	KOUSANIE MIXTURE..................	5lb. catty.	6	12
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON............	1lb. pkt.	1	10				

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1884.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED by the END OF NOVEMBER, 1883, so that the Renewal

[redacted]

England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
DON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post,
larged List of English and Foreign Newspapers and
ona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our

MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AID TO THE INJURED.

THE BOMBAY CENTRE
OF THE
ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

President.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Vice-President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, ESQ., B.C.S.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Provisional Committee.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.	SORABJEE S. BENGALEE, ESQ., C.S.I.
THE HON. RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK.	DR. BLANC.
SIR FRANK SOUTER, KT., C.S.I.	DR. WEIR.
THE HON'BLE B. TYABJEE.	THE REV. A. L. ONSLOW.
R. N. KHOTE, ESQ. (SHERIFF.)	G. A. BARNETT, ESQ.
COLONEL MEREWETHER, R. E.	T. W. WOOD, ESQ.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ., C.S.I.	DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.
CAPTAIN HEXT, R. N.	DR. W. G. BALFOUR.
HAROLD R. KING, ESQ.	H. E. ASTLEY, ESQ.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.
SIR FRANK SOUTER, C.S.I.
Deputy Chairman.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.

Hony. Treasurer.
H. E. ASTLEY, ESQ.

Hony. Secretary.
HAROLD R. KING, ESQ.
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A PUBLIC MEETING
To inaugurate the above
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 1883,
AT 4-30 P.M.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
WILL OCCUPY THE CHAIR,
Supported by the Provisional Committee and other Friends of the Movement.
LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO ATTEND.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.				
Hunting.....................	Rs. 30	to	Rs. 80
Half-hunting	„ 35	to	„ 85
Crystal face	„ 40	to	„ 80
Gold.			
Hunting.....................	„ 65	to	„ 315
Half-hunting	„ 85	to	„ 325
Crystal face	„ 70	to	„ 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.			
Hunting	Rs. 55	to	Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 60	to	„ 180
Crystal face..............	„ 60	to	„ 150
Gold.			
Hunting	„ 160	to	„ 375
Half-hunting	„ 180	to	„ 400
Crystal face	„ 200	to	„ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona House Poona Branch during *the whole year,* so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH..............	Haliano	Huler.
OVERTURE.......	Primier	Hummel,
VALSE.............	Marien	Wanisek.
SELECTION.......	Robert der Teufel	Meyerbeer.
POLKA	Cis und Trans................	Strobl.
VALSE	Les Jeunes Fiances.........	Courtylly.
	PARTIE II.	
OVERTURE........	Wanders Ziel...................	Suppé.
SELECTION	Grande Duchesse	Offenbach.
VALSE..............	Deutsches-Gemuthsleben.	Keler Bela.
GALOP............	Feld und Wald	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a splendid SHOP, just painted and decorated in the business centre of the Fort. Apply sharp to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjerjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED, the ANTI-STYLOGRAPHS, a Self-feeding Reservoir Pen with ordinary nibs. Pocket size, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., Ld, Bombay.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS, in almost endless variety, at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for an Import House. Must have influence in the Piece-goods Bazaar. Address "B," this office.

WANTED, a STEWARD for the Lock Hospital. Salary Rs. 40, and free quarters. Apply to the Medical Officer, Victoria-street, Byculla.

WANTED, a SPINNING MASTER for the Neriad Mill. Apply to Mr. Manoredas Harakchand, at Shimpichally, near New Cloth Bazaar.

MRS. LAKE, Milliner and Dress-maker, 7, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BONNETS, New Hats, Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats, Flowers and Feathers in great variety. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Curch Gate-street.

BALL DRESSES elegantly made in the Newest materials. Rich Silk Dresses.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

MRS. PRYER has a large stock of new and fashionable Millinery, Gloves, Parasols, Beaded Collarette, &c.—Meadow-street.

WANTED a steady and sober European or Eurasian as a Runner or Assistant to secure ships and steamers arriving in Bombay. Apply to 'Z,' care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO Prevent disappointment, orders for Dinners for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday should be registered. "The Bodega" Restaurant, opposite the General Post Office.

WANTED, an ARTIST'S PROOF, or proof before letters of "Dores" Christian Martyrs. A good price will be given. Apply A. A., *Bombay Gazette.*

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived at SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission.

A GRAND DANCE will be held on the Esplanade on the night of the Fair. Tickets, to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 4; Extra Lady, Re. 1; single Gentleman, Rs. 3.

WANTED, a few smart, intelligent young men as OFFICE CLERKS. Must write well and be quick at figures. Apply personally, with certificates, to TREACHER and Co. (Ld.), Byculla.

FOR SALE, a light CURRICLE in thorough repair, Harness, &c., with well matched young chesnut ponies, 13-2, sound, quiet. Apply to the NAZIR, Dharwar, or Belgaum. Price Rs. 450.

WANTED, from 1st December, a HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or in the Marine Lines. Marine Lines referred. Address, stating rent and full particulars, to "L. Y.," *Gazette* office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN by a large Importing Firm. Apply to E. C. B., office of this paper.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Universal TIME-KEEPERS in Nickel Silver Cases, keyless, Rs. 25, warranted to last 20 years. L. Steffenauer, 8, Church Gate-street Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, Ship-builders, &c.—FOR SALE, a sound, straight LOG OF TEAK, 56 ft. long, 5 ft, 6 in. girt, Rs. 600.—R. W. THOMPSON St. Thome, Madras.

NEXT PREVIOUS EXAM.—Bief notes on Goldsmith's Good natured Man, by K. T. Best, M. A., Price 8 As. Apply to the Clerk, GUZERAT COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.

SUICIDAL CRITICISMS, or the Rev. Luke Rivington refuting himself, by Joseph Da Vida, Student of Theology in the Catholic Seminary, Bombay. Price Annas 2, Examiner Press, Fort.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

NOTICES.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT will be required about the 1st Feburary next. Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should be addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, N. W. Provinces.

THE CROSSLEY BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay to the Crossley Telephone Company, are prepared to receive ORDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, and to supply every information relating to the same.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

November 17, 1883.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes-street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and CONSTRUCTION

[redacted]

TANK at the Morarjee Gocuidass Parell. The plans can be inspected estimates obtained at the Office of th GOSTLING and MORRIS, Hummum St Tenders should be sent endorsed. " or before THURSDAY, 29th Novem The undersigned do not bind them lowest or any tender.

MORARJEE GOC
Secretaries, Trea
The Morarjee Goculda

FOR SALE, MANILLA
ROPE and CORDAGE, Ap
OWE
Agents to W. H. HA
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

MISCELLANEOUS STORES,

TENDERS are invited

[redacted]

Kerosine Oil, Miscellaneo Country Produce, &c., required months from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tender may be obtai further particulars learned upo Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders will be receive Company's Offices, Elphinstone 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESD after which hour no tender will be

No tender will be received un deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or G notes which should be forwarde enclosed with the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himsel nor to assign a reason for the rejec

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

				Rs.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..				350
Do.	40		do. ... „	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„	1,200
Do. 8 do.	600		do. .. „	1,200
Do. 20 do.	500		do. .. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

In the London financial telegram of Saturday's date there is no change in the values of any of the leading Stock Exchange Securities.

In the General Produce market seeds and wheat are unaltered.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th instant, shows the following alterations:—

	Amount. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	38,39,579	5,54,008	..
Do. do. Branches	13,98,235	...	2,97,977
Other Deposits	232,82,175	36,63,868	...
Cash Credits undrawn	6,33,594	96,719	..
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	53,56,625	21,974	..
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,50,798	3,823	..
Loans	62,12,562	2,65,198	..
Bills Discounted	158,73,496	2,92,777	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,67,994	1,65,390	..
Cash & Currency Notes	117,14,612	32,68,544	...

Although the trade demand, as indicated by the Loan and Discount accounts, shows an increase of 5½ lakhs of rupees, the market is decidedly easier. The improvement in the deposits is no less than 39 lakhs, and the cash balance in consequence has risen to 117 lakhs, or 32½ lakhs more than that of the preceding week. In the bazaar, capital can now be had on rather lower terms.

Exchange opened irregular, but towards mid-day a firmer tone became apparent, although we are unable to report any change in rates. There has been a large business done in Mercantile paper for March delivery on the basis of 1s. 7 23-32d. for three months' credits. Bar Silver is unaltered at 50s. 11-16d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d. to 1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·07.

Government Paper.—There is a good demand for 4 per cents at Rs. 99½ : 4½ per cents unaltered at Rs. 102⅝.

Shares.—A few Colaba Land and Press shares have changed hands at Rs.797½. Prince of Wales have declined to Rs. 635, but Alberts have improved to Rs. 1,270. In Mill Companies there is a quieter feeling, and only a few transactions have been recorded—namely, in Albert Edwards at Rs. 607½ ; Coorlas at Rs. 827½ ; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,240 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,070 ; Mazagons at Rs. 252½ ; Nationals at Rs. 975 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 285 ; Sholapores at Rs. 1,550 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 995. The spurt in Bombay and Burmah Trading still continues, and there are buyers of the original issue at the advanced rate of Rs. 4,725, and of the new at Rs. 950, per share.

Cotton remains steady, and rather firmer prices are asked for the higher grades of the staple although the reported transactions of the day have not been large. A few bales of ready new Bengals have been placed at Rs. 150 per candy.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	Rs. 174
Do.	Good	" 169
Do.	F. G. F.	" 161
Dhollera,	F. G.	" 173
Do.	Good	" 168
Do.	F. G. F.	" 158
Western	Good	" 156
Do.	F. G. F.	" 148
Dharwar Saw-ginned	"	" 165
Compta		" 142
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	" 212 Mar.
" Oomrawuttee	Good	" 182-183 Feb.-Mar.
" Bengal	Good	" 149 Dec.
" Do.	F. G.	" 155

Linseed is firm, and as the off-take is large, dealers are quoting rather higher for spot parcels, namely, Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt. Business in New Seed for April-May delivery is reported at Rs. 5-8½.

Rapeseed.—There is little doing on the spot, and prices are unaltered, but some new Guzerat for April-May delivery was done at Rs. 7-3 per cwt.

Wheat is quiet but steady. We quote:—White Pessie, No. 1, Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½ ; Yellow, Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26 ; Luskari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ ; and Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½ per candy.

Freights are weaker. Liverpool *via* Canal 17s. 6d. for wheat ; 18s. 9d. for Cotton. Marseilles 22s. 6d. Trieste and Venice Rs. 13¾.

In the Piece-goods market there are no signs of improvement visible, and as the inquiry is limited, prices are barely maintained.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		R-
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,3[illegible]	— 250	12½	5 do.	92

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,135
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,270
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	590
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,150
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,250
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,390
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,500xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 15	315 d
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	415
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	217½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	635
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 5	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	25	501
Holkart's Press Co	450	0		65	775

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	797½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	607½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	140
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	525
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	925
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	[illegible]
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	710
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	827½
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	525
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,135	500	all	Rs. 25	880
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	935
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	750
Hindustan	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs 5	1,075
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	545
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
[illegible] Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,185
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	970
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,070
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	138
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	3,150
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,385
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	252½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,540
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	975
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,075
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	125
Pearl S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	325
[illegible] of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	287½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	285
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	525
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	355
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do.	1,010
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham,Pile& Co.Ld.	3,000	100	60	..	95
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	495
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	3118B	100	100	Rs. 5	110 99
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,725
Do. New Shares	...	500	300	...	950
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3500
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	...	6 p.ct.	107
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	111
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	—	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	75
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	508	500	300	90 p. s.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	341
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Ripon GoldMg Co Ld.	80,000A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	108
Telephone Co. Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	50	all	Rs. 11	1,260
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	all	1	175

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 17th November as compared with the statement of 10th November:—

	Nov. 10. Rs.	Nov. 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,[illegible],71	38,39,579
Do. do. at Branches	16,96,2[illegible]2	13,98,235
Other Deposits	1,96,18,307	2,32,82,175
Post Bills	11,436	11,286
Cash Credits undrawn	5,36,875	6,33,594
	3,75,73,401	4,15,89,879
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,34,651	53,56,625
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,46,975	13,50,798
Loans, on Security of do.	59,47,364	62,12,562
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,058	2,888
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,55,80,719	1,58,73,496
Stamps	2,209	2,151
Dead Stock. Rs. 5,53,753		
Amt. applied in reduction. 2,45,000		
	3,08,753	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,02,604	7,67,994
Cash and Currency Notes	84,46,068	1,17,14,612
	3,75,73,401	4,15,89,879

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain G. Soutar, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Jeddah, &c., brought a cargo of 7 boxes specie, and 683 deck passengers.

The steamer Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. F. Coborne, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Jeddah, via Aden and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and 205 deck passengers.

The steamer Aspatria, 1,984 tons, Captain G. Veale, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Middlesbro' (15th Oct.), brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Malacca, 1,045 tons, Captain H. Lebacht, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Zanzibar (15th Oct.), brought a general cargo, and Mr. T. Seborlerworth and 32 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Riding, Mrs. M. Vettoral, and 400 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, 1,480 tons, Captain M. D. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Grassman, Mr. W. Grassman, and one deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, 2,164 tons, Captain J. Perrins, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, &c., brought the Australian and China mails and the following passengers:—From Sydney to London.—Mr. C. Murray, Mr. S. Garrett and Mr. G. Taylor. From Sydney to Bombay.—Dr. J. Scully, and Mr. Ballantine. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. O. Jones, and Miss Jones. From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Hon. J. Woods, Mrs. Dunnington and two children, Mr. H. Birchall, Mr. W. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Tesson. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Miss Worthington, Miss Braphy, and Mrs. Hinds and infant. From Melbourne to Brindisi.—Mr. R. B. Ronald. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. Heywood, Mr. Lamless, Mr. H. Payne, Mr. G. Tisson, Mr. Skilliter, and Miss Payne. From Melbourne to London.—Mrs. Kelly, Miss Craig, Miss Stephen, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Trail and four children, Hon. R. T. Bent, and Lieut. D. Hughes, R. A. From Glenely to London.—Mr. F. Case. King George's Sound to Bombay.—One Native gentleman. From King George's Sound to Calcutta.—One Native gentleman. From Yokohama to Bombay.—Mr. C. Capilla. From Hongkong to Venice.—Mr. J. A. Cameran. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. R. Mojra. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. R. Mayill. Colombo to Bombay.—Two Misses Laurie, and two Natives.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kangra (s)	Macfarlane	Calcutta, Nov. 5.
19	Pachamba (s)	Calder	Kurrachee, Nov. 16.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kangra, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Inchulva, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamer Governor. Ship Cleomene. Barque Henriette.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 19.

From Liverpool.

Clan Graham s—104 packages oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola.

From London.

Golconda s—20 cases corks, Manockjee Bhicajee; 10 cases playing cards, Abdoolally Tyebally; 7 packages glasswares, Jaffer Somiee; 40 packages yellow ochre, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

Khundalla s—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Agra s—200 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Pekin s—109 boxes candles, Hassam Ahmed; 250 boxes candles, 11 cases soap, and 61 cases oilmanstores, Gulam Ally Jeewanjee and Co; 15 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, E. M. Punthu key; 101 cases beer, Treacher and Co; 130 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Genoa.

China s—193 pigs lead, F. Bozzoni.

From Marseilles.

China s—200 cases champagne 505 cases brandy and 2 hogshead claret, B and A. Hormusjee.

From Antwerp.

Bassano s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, H. V. H. Jakaria.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 19.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 175 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsey and Co.; 49 bales wool, Damodhur Anundjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,200 cwts wheat, Jaithanund Ghellaram; 195 cwts rice, Bendoo Ragoo; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 95 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 195 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, Vulumjee Gelchund; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 50 bales wool, Damodhur Khimjee; 6,970 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narranjee and Co; 38 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Boga; 1,600 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Clan Ranald s—100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 4,000 cwts bones, Esmali Peerdina; 1 case sandlewood oil, Ruttenjee Maunckjee.

For London.

Augers s—100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 51 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 6 cases indigo, Pelly and Co; 800 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Pennett and Co; 900 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 3,200 cwts bones, Esmall Peerdina.

For Havre.

Altnacraig s—400 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 5,602½ cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Mount Lebanon s—400 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed, 50 cwts rapeseed, 30 cwts castor seed and 15 cwts popyseed, Ghella Bharmull.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—392 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 4,070½ cwts linseed and 9,001½ cwts rapeseed, A. Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

For Marseilles.

Colombo s—1 case skins, Volkart Brothers; 4,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

For Genoa.

China s—100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Davur; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kangra s—312 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—November 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E—Part heard.
191-83—Shapurjee and T—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.
71-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dossabhoy Burjorjee vs. Jewanjee Jamasjee—Macfarlane and E.
318-82—Tobin and R.—The London, B. and M. Bank vs. the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik and another—R. M. Sayani.
17-83—Tobin and R.—Chowa Kurrin Killote Koonjee, &c. vs. Ashabai and others—Khunderao M. and Hore' C. and B.
93-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai vs. Chova Kurrin Killote Koonjee, &c.—Tobin and R., and B. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobhaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarjee Topun and others—E. Wilkin—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Nurrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
21-82—Shapurjee and T—Thackersey Purshotum vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormarjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D.S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.
452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy vs. T. F. Punnett Prescot and W.
155-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed—M. M. Munshi.
530-81—Cleveland, L and N.—Kessowjee Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.
409-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Hurrivulubdas Cullandas vs. Sha Manockial Chagonial and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

Summary Suit.

360-83—Tobin and R.—Dewa Umra vs John Gordon.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

225-73—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Naginchund Somchund.
91-80—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Byramjee Framjee Tullattee.
453-82—In person—Jaferjee Abdoolally vs Abdoolhoosen Abdool.
13-83—Khunderao—Vussonjee Jaitha and others vs Trikumdass Tulsidass.
308-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Peerbhoy Khimjee.
[illegible]-83—Craigie, L. and O.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Rahimonjee Khanbhoy and another.
330-83—Macfarlane and E.—John Macfarlane vs Edward Hamlin.
333-83—Tyabjee and D.—John Mahomed Heerjee and others vs Abdool Cadur Amudjee and another.
339-83—Muljee and B.—ragiee Curruuchund vs Lilladhur Premjee and others.
342-83—Tyabjee and D.—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee.
343-83—In person—Harishunker Damodher vs Toolsiram Rukhmajee.
344-83—Craigie, L. and O.—F. H. DeBrit, vs M. A. DeSouza Tobin and R.
345-83—Macfarlane and E.—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Khimjee Vullubdass—Jefferson, B. and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 17.

Scully, Surg., from leave, from Australia.

November 18.

Cleeve, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Barrackpore.
Noyle, Lieut., East Surrey, on leave, from Dinapore.
Hunna, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Lucknow.
Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 13th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.
Annesley, Brig.-Genl., Adjt. Genl.'s Dept., on duty, from Poona.
Yaldny, Capt., Comst. Dept., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Singleton, Lieut.-Col., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.
Sargent, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Hingoli.

November 19.

Merriman, Major-Genl., R. E., on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Betham, Lieut., Worcestershire, on leave, from Nugur.

DEPARTURES.—November 13.

Penton, Lieut.-Col., Connaught Rangers, from leave, to Bareilly.
Betham, Lieut., Worcestershire, on duty, to Nusserabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 20.

The following is the order in which companies will go through the annual course of musketry, 1st F. Company, 2nd E. Company, 3rd C. Company, 4th A. Company, 5th B. Company, and 6th D. Company.

F. Company will commence Position Drill on Friday next, the 23rd instant and commence firing on Wednesday the 28th inst.

It will be published in orders when the other companies will commence Position Drill.

There will be no Adjutant's parade on Wednesday morning next the 21st inst. Members are agained warned that the probable time of parade at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 21st instant, will be 3-45 p.m. A special order will, however, be issued when the time for lining the streets has been fixed by the military authorities.

A meeting of the Rifle Association will be held this Tuesday, evening the 20th inst., at the Head-quarters, at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

Arrangements will be made for Special Tram Cars to start from the Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum, termini at 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, on Wednesday 21st instant, for the purpose of conveyig Volunteers to Head-quarters.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

ASSAM ORDERS.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commr. of Assam, from Mr. W. E. Ward, on the 2nd Oct.

Mr. W. E. Ward charge of the office of Judge and Commr. of the Assam Valley dists., from C. J. Lyall, on the 22nd Oct.

Mr. C. J. Lyall resumed charge of the office Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, from Mr. E. Stack on the 2nd Oct.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Personnal Asst. to Chief Commr. of Assam on the 22nd Oct.

Surg.-Major J. J. Monteath, on return from privilege leave, has resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Cachar dist., from Surg. R. H. Whitwell.

Mr. J. Wilson, Inspr. of Schools, made over charge of office to Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, and avails himself of privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Asst. Magis. and Collr., Mirzapur, Examination leave, from 2nd to 11th Jan. 1884, to enable him to attend the Higher Standard Examination in Sanskrit, to be held in Calcutta in Jan. 1884.

Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, C.S., Offg. City Magis., Lucknow, on being relieved by Major N. M. T. Horsford, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst. Commr., and to be posted to the Gonda dist.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Nov. 15.

Surgn., L. Browne, M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, will do duty under the Depy. Surgn.-Genl., H. M.'s Forces, Bangalore Div. and Ceded Dist., and with the 2nd Div., Camp of Exercise, Bangalore.

Surgn. J. C. Marsden, doing duty at Trichinopoly, will report himself for general duty under the Depy. Surg.-Genl., H M.'s Forces, at Bangalore.

So much of G. O. C. C. No. 466 of 1883 as refers to Lieut. C. C. Tennant, 2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regt., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col. T. W. Stansfeld for six months, from the 27th Nov. or date of departure.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Army Medical Department.—Carleton, P. M., for six months, medical certificate.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6	"	or "	1,875

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATRICULATION and all other EXAMINATIONS failing to be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, are POSTPONED one day, Thursday having been declared a Public Holiday.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—November 15, at Westbourne Park, Bayswater, London, the wife of F. Alexander Taylor, Chief Electrician, Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, of a son. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TURNER—November 16, at Kurjut, R. A. A. Turner, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

BLEECK—November 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Bleeck, of a son.

MARSDEN—November 14, at Merkara, the wife of Edmond Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, of a son.

MORELAND—November 12, at Lahore, the wife of W. Moreland, Locomotive Department, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

SMART—November 12, at Kurnool, the wife of Captain Smart, R. E., of a son.

DEATH.

PITT—November 12, at Lahore, Robert Richard Edensor, younger son of Captain Pitt, R. E., aged 4 months and 19 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1883.

The levée which H. E. the Governor held yesterday afternoon was attended by an unusual number of gentlemen of all sections of the community. Conspicuous by their absence, however, were one and all of the judges of H. M. High Court. The abstention was not fortuitous, we are grieved to say, but was the result of a cause which, though slight in itself, sufficiently explains what would at first sight be inexplicable. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last levée held at the Secretariat the Puisne Judges, who had, in accordance with the usual practice, taken their stand in the immediate vicinity of His Excellency, were requested to cross to the other side of the room, so as to stand facing the Governor and his immediate *entourage*, which was composed of high officials and functionaries, of whom the least were members of Council. The judges were amazed at the request, and did not make much effort to conceal their annoyance, but they complied and crossed the room. The Acting Chief Justice was not interfered with, and he remained in his usual place. When the levée which came off yesterday afternoon was announced, the Acting Chief Justice communicated with His Excellency in the name of his colleagues, and represented that on all such occasions excepting the last H. M. judges took their stand in the group around His Excellency; that to deprive them of that customary position is calculated to lower the judicial status in the eyes of the community; and that it was hoped, therefore, that the change introduced on the last occasion would not be regarded as a precedent now or in future. As for himself, he only claimed to be *primus inter pares*, and he did not wish to be separated from his colleagues. On a previous occasion the judges had changed their customary position owing to the crowding, but the matter became one of principle when they were formally requested by an A. D. C. to assume an inferior position, and they, therefore, claimed the place to which they were entitled by old usage. To this letter, which we understand was guarded and considerate in its tone, His Excellency sent a reply which set forth the reason for the change which was the object of remonstrance. When His Excellency first held his levées he found that it was the practice to draw the bodyguard up in a line facing the platform on which he stood. All who had the private entrée were grouped indiscriminately around His Excellency, and being in considerable number, those who came through the room to be presented found it difficult to distinguish amongst the crowd the personage to whom they were to make their salutation. He therefore removed the guard from the position opposite the place where the Governor stood, and requested all who had the private entrée, excepting certain members specified in the table of precedence, to take their stand on the opposite side of the passage left for those who are to be presented. No discourtesy whatever, His Excellency intimated, was intended towards the judges of the High Court. The line as drawn according to the table included the Chief Justice, who therein follows the Commander-in-Chief and precedes the Bishop of Bombay. After the Bishop come the Ordinary Members of Council. Then follow the Puisne Judges of the High Court, military officers above the rank of the Major-General commanding in Sindh, the Additional Members of Council, the Chief Secretaries, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Chief Justice according to this list occupies a high place; the Puisne Judges follow the Ordinary Members of Council, at whose position the line was drawn. His Excellency held that if the line were to be drawn at a point which would permit the Puisne Judges to stand at the Governor's right hand others would claim to be included also, and there would be a difficulty in excluding them. His Excellency stated that at Poona a similar arrangement had been carried out, and that there was no idea of personal discourtesy in what had been done, the less so as he had a feeling of regard and even reverence for the Bench, on which several of his own forefathers had sat. But the line having been drawn at a certain place in the table of precedence with a view to the convenience of the ceremonial, it was, he regretted to say, unadvisable to depart from the rule acted upon at the last levée. To this communication Chief Justice Bayley, still speaking in the name of his colleagues sent a letter in which he pointed out that the judges of the High Court were unable to accept as a precedent what had occurred at recent levées. The change which had been made was due entirely to the individual act of His Excellency, and was in derogation of the established custom in such cases, which secured to H. M. judges a position in accordance with the acknowledged dignity and importance of their functions. The judges, he said, were unable to acquiesce in a change which might convey to some minds an impression that their status was no longer what it had been. If it were deemed necessary for the purposes of convenience to cause the bulk of those having the private entrée to cross over to the other side of the reception-room, it was not necessary to draw the line for those who remained at members of Council. It might be drawn so as to include the judges of the High Court. He urged that the judges held that they had a privilege in this matter which had been always recognised by His Excellency's predecessors, and they could not believe that their right had been prejudiced by their reluctance to insist upon it. His lordship further added, with unmistakable significance, that in the present position of affairs the judges felt bound, with the greatest respect for His Excellency, to maintain the position which they had been forced to take up, and he expressed his own agreement in the view of his colleagues, that the interest of good administration as resting on respect for authority was involved to some extent in the question. It was unpleasant, he said, to press the claim against the view of His Excellency, but as they all felt very strongly in the matter, he trusted that His Excellency would make it possible for them to pay their respects to him as Governor, without seeming to acquiesce in a humiliation to the Judicial Branch of the Government. This letter, which thus assumed the form of an ultimatum, was dated the 18th November (Sunday), and was followed by a postscript, "I hope that your Excellency will favour me with a reply as early as possible."

In our opinion it was a great pity that this question was ever raised, or that having been raised it was not laid again in some way calculated to soothe the susceptibilities of the judges. But the tone of menace in the latter passages of Mr. Acting Chief Justice Bayley's second letter, and the somewhat peremptory demand embodied in the brief postscript, seem to have led almost inevitably to the open breach which unfortunately followed. Nothing but a complete mastery of feeling and a practised diplomacy could have dictated an answer which would have satisfied the claims thus pressed and at the same time preserved intact the self-respect of the head of the Executive. Sir James Fergusson turned fiercely upon the Chief Justice, and sent him an answer to his challenge which accepted it with a sort of fury. His Excellency began by stating that the letter of the Acting Chief Justice was brought to him while he was at church, and he complained that it was somewhat inconvenient to be called upon to reply immediately to a demand made by the Acting Chief Justice on behalf of his colleagues that he should alter the arrangements for his levée which had continued since 1880, and had been made with an object which he had been at the pains to explain. The alternative, His Excellency said, was distinctly hinted, that unless he did this the Acting Chief Justice and his colleagues would absent themselves from his levée. The arrangements in question, His Excellency declared, were made with a view to the general convenience, and they had not been objected to by either Sir Michael Westropp or Sir Charles Sergeant, for whom Mr. Lyttelton Bayley was acting. He would not, he said, consent to revert to a system which he had found inconvenient, even on the threat that the judges would not appear at his levée—which, of course, would preclude him from receiving them at Government House. His Excellency concluded by expressing regret at what had occurred, but said that he felt he had done his utmost to prevent a breach which the Acting Chief Justice was apparently determined to force on him. This curt intimation naturally incensed the judicial mind in its turn; the judges one and all decided not to go to the levee and they carried out their determination by the simple process of staying away. According to the letter just mentioned, they will, by way of penalty, be now excluded from Government House for a time and two times, or perhaps for the remainder of their natural lives. The situation is, as it at present stands, what the French term impossible. Surely the offices of a judicious friend might avail to bring about an understanding, and smooth over the difficulty about the exact distance at which a Puisne Judge should stand from a member of Council. What is the use of a Secretary of State if he cannot arbitrate with intelligence and humanity on abstruse points like this? If Sir James Fergusson had informed their lordships that he will refer the matter to Lord Kimberley, and that pending his lordship's decision the judges might stand—like Scotland—where they did, the Acting Chief Justice and his learned colleagues would have been present at the levée yesterday, and the doors of Government House would not be shut in their faces to-morrow. It is not yet, perhaps, too late to take the course which ought to have been taken on Sunday evening. The good sense of the public will certainly ask that some means be found to terminate without delay even an apparent antagonism between the head of the Government and the judges of the High Court.

The Chinese Government appears to have resolved to meet the somewhat indiscreet declaration of the French that they would confront China with a *fait accompli* in Tongking, by an explicit declaration, made through the Marquis T'seng, that an attack on Bacninh will be considered a *casus belli*. It will be difficult for the French to draw back, for it was announced with ostentation that Bacninh would be attacked as soon as the season permitted the troops to advance. That the Chinese Government is not merely vapouring, is indicated by the news, telegraphed from Shanghai the day before the Marquis T'seng made this unequivocal statement in Paris, that 20,000 volunteers have been called for in anticipation of war being declared against France. It is not easy to understand why a Government which disposes of a force of regulars and irregulars amounting to 600,000 men, should feel itself under any necessity for asking for 20,000 volunteers. But the ways of the Chinese are peculiar, in military matters. There can be no rational doubt that if the French carry out their policy of endeavouring to conquer Tongking while the Chinese are protesting, the Chinese will supplement their protests by war. Indeed, they have done so unofficially, but very effectually, already. The Black Flags are Chinese. Although in exile, they have been for months past supplied with money, arms, ammunition, and recruits by China. The French reported that certain of their fortifications were defended by Krupp guns which rendered an immediate attack highly unadvisable. Krupp guns are not found in the jungles of the Tongking mountains. They must have been sent from the Chinese arsenals. It was very well understood by both the French and the Chinese that the Black Flags were really a Chinese *corps d'armée* fighting under an assumed name. It was believed until quite recently that there was less risk to both Powers in fighting in this informal, unavowed fashion than in engaging with all the available forces of which France and China could dispose. The presence of Mr. Cameron, the well-known war correspondent, in Bombay at the present moment, is in itself an evidence of the prevalence in China of the belief that the unofficial and desultory war would not develope just yet into a great war between the two Powers, for if there was an anticipation of a great conflict he would have assuredly remained on the spot to chronicle the battles and sieges which would mark its course. His return to this city seems to be, in a sense, a guarantee of peace, for it was in evidence that the best information obtainable from French and Chinese authorities led a close observer to believe that a big war was not to be expected, at all events now. He was able to gather from both sides that the unofficial war would continue indefinitely. The French calculated that a division numbering some 14,000 men would be sufficient to clear Tongking of the Black Flags, and it was their intention to increase their forces in the country to that strength. The telegram from Paris which is published to-day mentions that, apparently in pursuance of this intention, a brigade of Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique are to be sent out to Tongking. On the other hand, the Chinese officials understand very well that the Black Flags may be ousted from Tongking by such a force as the French could send into that country for a special effort. But they are of opinion that the French could not possibly maintain any considerable force as a permanent garrison at Tongking. The province is too poor to pay for a large European garrison. When therefore the inevitable hour comes for withdrawing a portion of the expected division, the irregular, ill-defined frontier will give, at many points, easy access to the remnants of the Black Flags, strengthened by a necessary number of deserters from the regular Chinese army, to make incursions and alarms which the French will find very annoying, and ultimately quite intolerable. A march to Pekin might put a stop to that way of rendering abortive the *fait accompli* on which the French count so fully. But nothing short of such a measure would meet the case. However the Chinese Government appears to have decided that it is better to run the risk inseparable from a more energetic course, by drawing a line at Bacninh and telling the French that to cross it means war. If the French do cross it nothing but a miracle can avert a collision. What that means to the revenue and trade of India is obvious enough. Our opium revenue will be in great jeopardy, and the Chinese market will be closed to the produce of our mills. It is to be hoped that the British Government will press upon the attention of the French and the Chinese alike the danger which they will incur from the reaction which will certainly result from the injuries experienced by a neutral so interested and so powerful as ourselves.

There seems to be perpetually recurring complaint in Bombay about the Clock Tower chimes and their performances. By those who have ears to hear it is observed that just now the tunes are particularly untuneful; and the machinery responsible for "God Save the Queen" we have heard spoken of in terms of positive disloyalty. It is of course a great pity that everyone cannot be pleased; but it should be recognised that the chimes are not a trained orchestra, and we may add the reflection that at only one place on the continent, and that in Belgium, whose bells are famous, is anything like exact harmony obtained. To the tired citizen who sleeps hard by them, however, our own chimes are something of the loudest; and perhaps some mitigation of tone, if that be possible, would render chance discords less observable. In the Clock Tower at any rate let us see if we cannot keep sweet bells from becoming jangled.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We learn from the Poona papers that a detachment of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers will leave Poona to-night to take part in the demonstrations in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival here. The detachment will consist of about 100 men, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and buglers. The officers will consist of Captain Phillips, and Lieutenants Macnee, Hall, Hutchinson, Peaker, and Atkinson. On arrival in Bombay, the detachment, headed by the band, will march to the old Sailors' Home.

The silver casket which is to contain the address to be presented to the Duke of Connaught by the Municipal Corporation will be on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Company's up to one o'clock to-day. The casket, which is a magnificent piece of work, bears the following inscription:—To H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Essex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., C. B., &c.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Yesterday afternoon Sir James Fergusson held at the Secretariat his fourth levée since his arrival in Bombay. The first levée was held on the 30th April, 1880, two days after His Excellency assumed charge of the Government of Bombay; the second on the 14th December, 1881; and the third on the 15th January, 1883. For yesterday's levée the 21st Regiment furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a European officer. These were drawn up in the front compound of the Secretariat. His Excellency, accompanied by members of his staff, arrived at the Secretariat about noon; and on his entering the Council Hall about a quarter past 4 o'clock, the Saluting Battery at Apollo-bunder fired a salute of seventeen guns. The Governor's Band, stationed on one side in the front compound, played appropriate airs. The ante-rooms were well filled at the appointed hour, though the ceremony of presentation in the Council Hall, in the middle of which His Excellency stood with the members of his Council and the staff, was necessarily slow and formal. The presentations, however, did not occupy more than half an hour. At the close of the levée the native officers of the regiments in garrison were presented to His Excellency by their respective commanding officers.

BOMBAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Kangra (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-40:—

Overture	Emma di Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Operatic Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Insolvency Court.—Mr. Justice Scott will preside in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Friday, instead of Thursday, next.

Loss of Pearls.—Soobagchund Bhaichund, living in Vithulwady, has reported to the police that about four days ago he dropped somewhere in the Marwarree Bazaar eight pearls, valued at Rs. 800.

Furious Driving.—Jessoo Khooshaba, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of driving his vehicle on Sunday last, at Carnac-road, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 10.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Mirzapore entered, and the s.s. Clan Graham and Thessaly left, the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Aspatia entered, and the s.s. Pekin left it on Sunday; and the s.s. Inchulva entered it yesterday.

Theft.—Esubkhan Dawoodkhan was yesterday sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for stealing copper and brass utensils belonging to Luximon Tooccaram, living at 5th Lane, Cammateepoora.

An Old Offender.—Nubbikhan Rajaitkhan, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 23 in cash from the person of Mohomed Tulla. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Professor Haselmeyer.—Professor Haselmeyer concluded a short and successful season at Poona on Saturday night, and will open with his entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on the 26th inst., under the patronage of H. E. the Governor.

A Seaman Deserter.—Dawood Amber, a fireman of the steamship Surat, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of deserting that vessel after having signed articles and received an advance of wages amounting to Rs. 17-8. He was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Trespass.—A noted character named Dosabhoy Manoekjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the house of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, at No. 23, Gilder-street, Byculla, with intent to commit a theft. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Balkrishna Vittoojee, a bill collector of the Byculla Convent, was yesterday convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17, which was entrusted to him by Mr. John Lafrenais, the treasurer of the Byculla Convent, to be paid to Mr. Major, the Secretary. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempted Suicide.—Shewram Hurset, aged fifty years, living at Thackodewar, was on Sunday last taken to the G. T. Hospital suffering from wounds in his abdomen, said to have been self-inflicted with a clasp-knife and razor, owing, it appears, to his having sustained a heavy loss through a law-suit. The man is said to be in a precarious state.

Father Page.—The Rev. Father Page was expected out again from home this week, and a large number of friends have been invited to meet him on Wednesday evening, at St. John's Mission House, Mazagon. Intimation has, however, been received that the reverend gentleman's arrival has been deferred till the middle of December, so the meeting to welcome him has had to be postponed.

Reported Thefts.—Purshotumdas Purmanund, living in Kalbadavie-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 474, from a box which also contained other gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,600, which were untouched.—Munawarlal Mundunlal, living in Cathedral-street, also reported to the police on the same day the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs.563-10, from a box which was in his room.

High Court.—The court re-opened yesterday after the vacation. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Latham, and Mr. Justice Birdwood presided in the first, second, and third division courts respectively. On the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas sat in the second division court, while the first division court was closed for the reason that the Chief Justice, who presides at the Criminal Sessions to-day, was engaged in reading the depositions in the cases sent up for trial.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—At a sitting of the court yesterday, Mr. Justice West settled the issues in the case of Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Mistree against Hirabai and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Tavaria. The plaintiff sues the respondent for a divorce on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent, who was a domestic servant in the plaintiff's employ. Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Manekshah for the respondent, and Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the co-respondent. His lordship fixed the hearing of the case for the 30th January, 1884.

Pick-pockets.—Goolam Hoosein Mahomed Alli, an old thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of stealing a purse containing currency notes of the value of Rs.260-10, from the pocket of Goolam Fazul Ally, while the complainant was asleep in the Borah Musjid at Kojah-street, on Saturday night last. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character named Chundria Raghoo was also convicted of stealing Rs. 3-14 from the pocket of Vundravun Bhoodhur. The prisoner, on admitting ten previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Gaiety Theatre.—Pontet's comic opera, "Melita," was performed at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening, and reproduced last night. The performance, though marked by a good deal that was excellent, was also unfortunately marred by some serious blemishes. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Henry Pontet the composer, or Mr. Juba Kennerley the librettist, would think of the third act as rendered on Saturday night. The leader of the orchestra deserves praise for the conscientious manner in which he performed his part. Miss Emily Blain and Miss Emma Markham had a pretty appearance as Parsee ladies, though the latter, perhaps, would have looked better had she sported a dark wig. The audience was large and good-humoured, the Parsee element naturally predominating.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST BACHELOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

The result of the First Bachelor of Science Examination was declared yesterday, and out of the three candidates who presented themselves in this Examination, the following two have succeeded in passing it:—

Class second—Karpur Shrinivasrao Parvati; pass—Ramrao K. Parvati.

IMPRISONMENT FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.

A ghorawalla in the service of a Bhattia merchant was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of rash and negligent driving on the Breach Candy-road, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner drove his shigram on the Gunputee day, at six o'clock in the evening, when, owing to the crowd and the traffic on the road, every precaution ought to have been taken, so furiously that he received caution from [illegible] separate policemen who were on duty [illegible] of the road, but he passed on [illegible] knocked down a woman near Mr. [illegible] One of the wheels passed over the woman's leg and the injuries which she received were such as to necessitate her being detained in [illegible] Hospital for more than a month. The [illegible] not stop his carriage even after the woman was knocked down, but attempted to run [illegible] pursued by the sepoys as far as the [illegible] when a man coming from the opposite [illegible] seized the shigram. In disposing of the [illegible] Dosabhoy Framjee said that it was one [illegible] as an example, he would be perfectly [illegible] in awarding the punishment of imprisonment instead of a fine, and sentenced the offender to [illegible] months' rigorous imprisonment. The owner of the shigram was in his carriage and said that the horse was frightened by tom-toms, and that he called upon the driver to go slowly; but there was no proof of that, and his worship told him that had there been any evidence that the ghorawalla drove in the furious manner he did with his connivance or knowledge he would have shared the same fate as his ghorawalla, for such dangerous driving must be put a stop to. The complainant said that she had been put to much inconvenience and expense on account of the hurt she had received, and his worship referred her to a Civil Court against the owner of the carriage.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth criminal sessions of the High Court opens to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice. The Presidency Magistrates have committed for trial in all eight cases, implicating nine prisoners, of whom six are Hindoos, two Parsees, and one Mahomedan. The cases may be classified as follows:—One of murder, one of causing miscarriage, one of voluntarily causing hurt, two of criminal breach of trust, and three of theft. Two of these cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, four by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., one by Mr. Ryan, and one by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, who has been acting for Mr. Ryan for a month. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. Cooverjee Lalljee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing hurt.
2. Gunga, woman, and Rumma, woman, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for causing miscarriage, and abetment of the offence.
3. Bundoo Raghoo, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
4. Bhugwandin Roopan, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for the murder of a Purdasee woman at Clark-road on the 5th ult.
5. Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as head-shroff of the Bank of Bombay.
6. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as [illegible] of the Bank of Bombay, and for cheating [illegible] honestly inducing a delivery of property.
7. Deojee Basappa, committed by Mr. [illegible] Framjee, for theft.
8. Noor Mahomed Abdoola, committed [illegible] Plunkett, for theft.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPA

An extraordinary general meeting of [illegible] holders of this company was held yesterday [illegible] noon at its registered office, No. 2, Hornby [illegible] the purpose of confirming the resolution [illegible] the 3rd instant, relating to the expunging [illegible] and substitution of certain clauses in the [illegible] association of the company, and which appeared in our issue of that date. Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck presided.

After the confirmation of the above resolution the secretary read the following letter, which the directors had received from Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co.:—"It will be, no doubt, in your recollection that at the extraordinary general meeting of this company held on the 1st Octobe last, our Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck informed the shareholders present that his firm was by n means anxious to take up the management of the company, or to secure an agreement fo any period as to his firm's remuneration as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company. On bestowing a careful consideration on the present unhappy position and the prospects of the company, we have come to the conclusion that it would no be fair to charge the full scale of remuneratio sanctioned by the shareholders at their two successive meetings. We would therefore propose that i the working of the company at the end of a yea does not prove satisfactory, we should be relieve of the management, we on our part foregoing an remuneration whatever for our services, but, course, recouping ourselves in respect of such expenditure as may be actually incurred by us durin that period, such as office establishment, ren etc. If the results at the end of a year be considere fair by the shareholders, and if it be their desire t retain the management of the company further i our hands, a fresh agreement may be then entere into with us." There was no other business.

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF TH NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The following is the letter of the Officiati Director, Department of Agriculture, North-W Provinces and Oudh, in forwarding to Governme the annual report on the railway-borne traffi those Provinces, for the week ended on 31st Ma last:—

The report deals with the 12 months ending 3 March, 1883. No changes occurred either in system of registration or in that of valuation. Darrah has worked out clearly the rise or fall of ports and exports from the different trade centr and from the United Provinces generally to oth Provinces, giving figures for each staple, and ad ing to the report a memorandum on the prese state of the various factories and art industrie the Provinces, as ascertained through enquiries c ducted by this Department. The salient poi brought out are—

(1). The maintenance of that annual rise in t total value of the trade which has been indicate from the commencement of submitting these r turns. For the year under report the increase computed to be about two crores of rupees. Seein however, that these returns take no count of t trade by road and river, the regular increase is pr bably to some extent due to a gradual diversion goods from boat and cart traffic to the iron road.

(2.) The rapidly increasing trade connecti between the Provinces and Bombay as compar to Calcutta. Calcutta still takes the larger share the total increase, but the proportionate dimension of trade with these two ports are being rapid equalised. For the previous year the Calcutta tra appeared to be about seven times in value that wi Bombay: for the year under report the multiple nearly 5. Still the figures show that there good prospects of increase for both ports.

(3). The excess of exports over imports amo ing to Rs. 1,06,08,533 in value. Last year the ports and exports were about equal. Recalling the fact that the figures deal with part only of Provincial trade, no profitable deductions can venture to think, be drawn from these figures un the series becomes more extended.

(4). The apparent absorption by the Meer Division block of wheat from the Punjab, which c nowhere be traced in the exports from that bloc whereas for the previous year the division export wheat very largely to the Punjab. The soil of so parts of the division is peculiarly suitable for formation of storage pits, and it seems not unlik that grain was laid in against the famine predi for these Provinces for 1883-84—a prediction wh went very near realization in this very division.

Of the fluctuations of trade in various sta those in tea claim serious attention. The ca which have determined so strong a current of Chin tea *via* Bombay, Rajputana and the Punjab Central Asia, operating to the entire cessation the tea current in the same direction from Kumau and the Dun, are somewhat obscure; much more than the common sense view of the matter, whi is to tax China tea as England taxes it and as En land taxes Indian tea. It is, on the other han satisfactory to note that the exports to Calcutt and Bombay have largely increased. At prese the industry in these Provinces is treated in t matter of freight as if it were one paying lar profits. Tea leaf has to be paid for at superior rate from the sea to the hills a again on its return in the shape of boxe while tea is charged as if it were produced at high rate of profit. A rational treatment would b to charge freight on some proportionate scale t the average dividends realized by the tea com panies. The increased trade brought about b fostering some beginnings would eventually pa the railways better than choking trade outle Of manufactures, it is satisfactory to notice so increase of those worked by steam power. This i crease, it may safely be predicted, will make rap strides whenever imports of coals from Rewah a Chota-Nagpur make their appearance in these turns as railway-borne traffic. The art industri may, on the whole, be reported as flourishing, a are in some cases receiving stimulus from the wid knowledge spread of them through the medium the various exhibitions held of late years. I f doubtful, however, of the wisdom of taking annual census of workmen and production. It i impossible to ensure perfect tact on the part o those entrusted to make the enquiry, and the fear o taxation, so constantly uppermost in the minds o Asiatics, is apt to be excited. It should be sufficien if this Department reported from year to year an new developments coming under notice, and con fined a regular statistical enquiry to decenni periods.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

It was resolved at a public meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Ahmedabad held this day at the Hemabhai Institute, to present an address of welcome to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival at Ahmedabad on their way to Meerut.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

At an interview with a reporter to-day Marquis Tseng explicitly declared that if the French make an attack upon Bac Ninh, the Chinese Government will consider it a *casus belli*.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONGKING.

A brigade of Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique are to be sent to Tongking.

THE SERVIAN REBELS.

BELGRADE, Nov. 18.

The trial of the rebels has commenced, and three of the leaders have been sentenced to death.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

GENOA, Nov. 19.

The Imperial Prince of Germany has arrived here on his way to Spain, and will sail to-day for Valencia, escorted by a German squadron.

THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.

[illegible] hill tribes on November 6 attacked and [illegible] forty-five miles south of Suakim, an [illegible] reinforcement *en route* to the Soudan. [illegible] Moncrieff and 486 men were killed, [illegible] making their escape to Suakim, which [illegible] attacked. The attack was, however, [illegible] and a fresh attack is imminent, and the [illegible] are taking to flight.

OBITUARY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.

[illegible] Pasha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Mount Tabor left here for Bombay to-day.

LISBON, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ " "	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ " French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50 11-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran and Turkish routes still interrupted.
Madras and Penang cable still interrupted.
Rangoon and Penang cable perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 18.
8 p.m. .. .. 74·6

MONDAY, Nov. 19.
7 a.m. .. .. 73·0
[illegible] a.m. .. .. 81·1
2 p.m. .. .. 86·0
4 p.m. .. .. 84·0

A NUMEROUS and flourishing tribe of locusts paid Bombay a visit yesterday, and settled down thickly over the open spaces wherever they found grass growing, while not a few became separated from the main swarm and made their appearance by twos and threes in the shops and houses. The crows soon discovered the unaccustomed delicacy placed within their reach, and during the afternoon they might have been seen dotted over the Esplanade holding high festival. The locusts are of a yellow-and-black in colour, of various sizes, but all apparently fairly strong on the wing. They fell an easy prey, however, to the wily crows, which caught them in their beaks and made for the nearest tree to enjoy the dainty morsel in quiet. It is to be hoped that they found "good digestion wait on appetite," and that they will be ready to renew the raid upon the locusts with daylight this morning, or the pleasant effect of the green plots of grass and trees which at present beautify the Fort and Esplanade may be sadly marred by the ravages of the voracious insects before the *tamasha* of Thursday. Bombay would not be half so pretty with its trees all bare.

WE hear that the East Indian Railway authorities have refused to make any concession whatever in the direction of cheapening the passenger fares over their line during the Exhibition period. The G. I. P. Railway people were quite willing to co-operate in arranging a cheap excursion tariff, but owing to the refusal of the East Indian management the proposal falls to the ground, and there is no hope of people getting to the Exhibition unless by payment of the full ordinary passenger fares. These are something considerable in amount, namely :—1st class Rs. 128, and 2nd class Rs. 64, single fares.

THE address of the Oudh Talukdars to the Duke of Connaught is to be presented at Bombay by the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Oudh British Indian Association, who have been appointed a deputation to wait upon His Royal Highness with the address in question.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News* :—If rumours are worth anything, there is a talk in Marine circles that, on the retirement of Captain G. O'B. Carew, Deputy Director of Marine, next year—probably in April next—Lieutenant A.W. Stiffe, I. N., the Port Officer of Calcutta, now England on furlough, is to succeed him, and that Lieutenant J. Brebner, I. N., is likely to be permanently appointed Port Officer.

AT a meeting of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association on the 15th inst. (Thursday), it was resolved, with reference to the announcement made by Lord Northbrook at Bristol on the 13th instant, "that the kindred Association in London be informed by telegraph that the united opinion of the communities affected by the Ilbert Bill, as expressed at numerous public meetings, is opposed to the measure in any form, and protests strenuously against the vicious principle which would subject the European community to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates." The Council also passed the following resolution :—"That a public meeting be convened at a date hereafter to be fixed to protest against the apparent determination of the Government to proceed with the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill in defiance and in contempt of collective public opinion, and to consider and decide as to future action ; and further that all classes of the community throughout India be invited to attend the meeting."

WE understand that much dissatisfaction exists in the North-West Provinces with regard to the extreme difficulty of obtaining ordinary and regular leave through the usual channels from the Lieutenant-Governor. The grim assertion has been even heard that to his inability, on this account, to leave Meerut during the hot weather—though all previous Commissioners had the right as of course—Mr. Colvin, the late Commissioner there, succumbed to the malady from which he suffered ; but this we can hardly credit. It is not, however, to Commissioners only that stringent leave restrictions have been applied. Secure from his cool and distant eerie at Naini Tal, Sir Alfred Lyall is said to have laid a forbidding hand on every furlough lately, with few or no exceptions.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Mahomedans of Colombo, on the 9th instant, said :—

"The national party—the party of freedom in Egypt—has been crushed, but it is very far from dead. I am convinced that in a few years—perhaps a few months—it may again spring up. The English Government, now that it has destroyed liberty in Egypt, would like to bring it to life again if it knew how. It is trying in an unreasonable manner to bring it to life—through the instrumentality of the very people who are the bitterest enemies of freedom, the Khedive and his party. That cannot last. It is an unnatural state of things. Reforms, to be carried out, must be put in the hands of reformers, and I am convinced that, when the party of freedom gains credit once more in Egypt, those who led the van of freedom and reform will be recalled to Egypt. It must happen, and then we shall see our friends here, I hope, restored to that position of power in which they will once more be able to do good to their country and to the mass of the Mahomedans throughout the world. (Appla[illegible]) I [illegible] to restore freedom yet ([illegible]), and [illegible] friend, Araby [illegible] has true instincts of freedom, and who has the power of influencing the masses in his own country. I look to him to carry out those reforms which the English Government are now blindly trying to carry out through instruments that are absolutely unfitted for the purpose."

IN regard to the question which seems to be agitating the public mind at Calcutta as to whether the great fair is to be a huge shop or a *bonâ fide* Exhibition, the *Indian Daily News* says :—

"What the Local Government has to decide is whether this shall be a real Exhibition of arts, produce and manufactures, at which India shall play the hostess, and take her rightful place in the group of the great commercial States ; or whether it shall be a peculiarly oppressive and highly subsidised competition with everything local,—industries, trades, and even amusements. Fancy, the Australian Blondin or a Panorama finding a place on the list of attractions along with the State jewellery of the Princes of India, and along with wonders and marvels of the riches and resources of the many Provinces of the Indian Empire !"

The *Statesman*, writing on the same subject, remarks that it would be ungenerous to scan too closely now the motive which induced M. Joubert to force the Exhibition upon Calcutta. It adds :—

"We should make up our minds philosophically to the fact that the Exhibition must inevitably, under the peculiar circumstances of its installation, be degraded, as 'superior' persons say, into more or less of a *rarees* show and place of public entertainment. The degradation, we are inclined to believe, was inevitable, and we must accept with the best grace we can what M. Joubert is able to offer us, and what, but for his indomitable energy and perseverance, Calcutta would, in all likelihood, never have had at all."

THERE is war in the air at Mandalay. A Rangoon telegram, dated Nov. 15, to the *Indian Daily News* states :—The Kinwoon Menghee, it is reported, is again in power at Mandalay, and has induced the King to take an active part in the Government. The King now attends the Supreme Council regularly, and asserts his authority over the Queen, whose influence is waning. Money is forthcoming, and King Theebaw is determined to subdue the rebellious Shans. A large army is being raised, and will be divided into three divisions, one of which the King will command in person in the event of his generals being defeated. Arms and ammunition are being largely supplied by Italians in the Arsenal. Martini-Henri rifles are also provided ; powder, lead, and caps are plentiful. Recruiting officers are abroad pressing men into the military service. The people are consequently stealing into British territory. Thirty-two dwellings were vacated in one night at Koonywah across the frontier.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM DENTON, a popular science lecturer well known in Australia, and one of the members of the exploring party despatched by the Melbourne *Argus* to New Guinea, died while in the island. The party were attacked by fever, and Professor Denton, who believed that in fever and all inflammatory diseases, abstinence from food was an unfailing specific, refused all nourishment, doubtless in obedience to the conviction he had formed that food served only to stimulate the progress of the disease. The *Argus* says he was an accomplished geologist, and also a well-read man in all the observational sciences. He was an able and eloquent lecturer, and a forcible writer. He may be said to have fallen a victim to his love of science, as his object in joining the *Argus* expedition was to investigate the natural productions of New Guinea. Mr. Denton arrived in Melbourne a little over two years ago, for the purpose of giving popular scientific lectures throughout the colony. He was from Boston, Massachusetts, and had lectured in the United States and Canada for 25 years. He was about 60 years of age.

A BILLIARD match for the championship of Australia and £400 took place at Melbourne on Oct. 17 inst, between Joseph Byrne, champion of Victoria, and Fredk. Weiss, champion of New South Wales. About 250 persons were present. The competitors met on a similar occasion about two years ago, when Byrne secured the victory. At the last contest, however, Weiss turned the tables completely, his steady all-round play and good nerve enabling him to reach the 1,000 when his opponent's score stood at 702. The play was remarkably slow, the game occupying over four hours, and the highest breaks made were Weiss 88, and Byrne 81, each including 15 spot strokes.

IT has now been definitely decided that the constables of the London police are to be armed with the revolver. The Home Secretary has given his consent for this step to be taken. The arm will at first only be issued to trusted men who are stationed upon remote suburban beats. They will be instructed that the weapon must only be used in self-defence, and that it will not be permissible to discharge the revolver until the constable has become aware that the suspected burglar is also in possession of a firearm.

A CURIOUS discovery was made, on Oct. 15, at Andermatt, in the Canton of Uri, by some workmen, who were excavating near the old church, well known to tourists. While digging they suddenly came upon several skeletons, and on disturbing them there fell from the lower jaw of one two gold coins of the reign of Charles VIII. of France, at the end of the fifteenth century. Further search revealed the presence in the bony hand of the skeleton of a piece of linen rag in excellent preservation, and on unfolding the rag the men brought to light ten silver coins of the sixteenth century, of the time of Francis I. of France. It is supposed that the skeleton is that of a soldier who fought at the Battle of Marignan, and that having stolen some money and put the gold coins in his mouth for safety, he was immediately afterwards killed on the field.

DR. HUNTER appears to have got himself into hot water with the Sanitary Board for his statement that cholera was endemic in Egypt, and had certainly existed there for at least a quarter of a century. This theory has been attacked by Salim Pacha, President of the Board, in such offensive terms that the Khedive has called upon that functionary to apologise, which he has accordingly done in the columns of the *Egyptian Gazette*. The amount of irritation which Dr. Hunter's opinion has called forth is, remarks the *Pioneer's* London correspondent, perhaps one of the best evidences of its truth. There has been some little further spread of the outbreak of cholera. It has leaked out, for the fact was not mentioned in any of the newspapers, that out of the seven persons attacked at Alexandria two of them were no less personages than Mr. Clifford Lloyd and his Secretary.

THE French feeling against Germany appears to become intensified rather than weakened as time goes on. Writing by the last mail, the home correspondent of an up-country paper says :—

I have several times alluded to the strong feeling against Germany which has of late manifested itself in Paris. The insult to King Alphonso was dictated quite as much by the desire to insult Germany as to put an affront upon Alphonso. Not to mention the immense circulation enjoyed by the *Anti-Prussien*, the prevailing animosity towards Germany is shown by the fact that many large employers of labour have dismissed all their German workpeople, and announced their intention of not taking on any more. The Germans have at last hit upon a plan for paying back the French in their own coin. The idea has originated with the ladies. The leading personages in Berlin society have agreed not to buy any more dresses in Paris, and, if they get many people to follow their example, the consequences to Parisian tradesmen will be very serious, for nearly all their best customers are among the German aristocracy. The lady who is at the head of this movement, on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess, ordered a gold brocaded dress from Paris, for which she paid the sum of £300.

A NEW medical school, somewhat different in its objects from those which already exist, is about to be opened in London. It is found that of the hundreds of young men who annually enter their names on the books of the metropolitan hospitals nearly one-third sooner or later discover that they are unsuited for the profession ; and, when they turn to other occupations, they are obliged to forfeit the heavy fees that they have paid on their admission as students. It has, therefore, been decided to establish at the recently enlarged West London Hospital a preparatory school, in which, without much expense, youths may gain such experience as will enable them to practically judge of their liking and fitness for medical pursuits. The new school will bear to the older and greater schools much the same relationship as Harrow and Eton bear to the universities. The pupils will, however, be articled or apprenticed to the professors and lecturers ; and the terms they may keep at the West London Hospital will thus count as part of the prescribed period during which every candidate must study under professional direction ere he can become qualified to practise. The idea seems to be a good one.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL, the gun-maker of London, gives the *Times* some curious information as to the eagerness of the wealthy classes for shooting. Thirty-five years ago, he says, the lease of a grouse moor in the Highlands, long let for £80, fell in, and was instantly let for shooting for £1,400, a rise to seventeen and a half times its agricultural value. This was followed by similar cases, till at present he estimates the total of the Highland shootings at £12,000,000 of capital value. Deer "forests" are equally profitable. A Highland estate was described in the *Times* the other day in terms of unusual eulogy, and was purchased by a buyer who had never seen it, in less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Dougall advised him to let the shootings, and on his agreeing to do so, let them for him at a figure equal to ninety per cent. of the entire agricultural rental. He further offered to buy the shootings for ever at a price equal to two-thirds of the entire purchase-money, the offer, it should be added, being in tens of thousands of pounds. Mr. Dougall is a bold man, to stake so much on the aristocratic character of Parliament. It will be observed that in all these transactions, though a few landlords are greatly enriched, and thereby encouraged to deprive the people of their rights of way over the waste lands, nothing whatever is added to the wealth of the country. The money is as unproductive as if it were lost at cards, as the winners, like the landlords, might also use it well.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) JOHN ROBERTS, Bengal Staff Corps, is about to retire from the service.

THE 2nd Regiment Punjab Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lance, marched from Dera Ghazi Khan on the 12th November, *en route* for Dera Ismael Khan, where the corps is to be quartered.

THE 29th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, under the command of Major V. W. Tregear, will march from Agra for the Camp of Exercise at Meerut on the 19th November, reaching that station about the 1st December, where it will remain for December and January.

THE troopships are expected in Bombay during the remainder of the season *via* the Canal as follows :—The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on the 7th December, and will arrive on the 4th January, 1884. The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on the 19th December, and will arrive on the 16th January. The Jumna leaves Portsmouth on the 29th December, and will arrive on the 26th January. The Serapis leaves Portsmouth on the 10th January, and will arrive on the 7th February. The Malabar leaves on the 24th February, and will arrive on the 23rd March. The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on the 5th March, and will arrive on the 2nd April.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 11 a. m. on Monday the 3rd December, for examination in the native languages :—Hindoostani Higher Standard.—Lieut. W. J. Penton, Wiltshire (attached to 10th N. L. I.) ; Lieut. C. Tritton, Royal Lancaster (attached to 21st N. I.) ; Lieut. J. C. Swele, Essex (attached to 5th Infantry H. C.) ; Lieut. G. W. Rawlins, 20th Punjab N. I. ; Lieut. R. de. H. Burton (attached to 8th Bengal N. I.); and Lieut. J. E. Barry-Ware, Worcestershire. Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, King's Own Borderers, attached to the 23rd N. L. I.) Marathi Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—The following is the field state of the Volunteers at Saturday's parade :—

FIELD STATE.

	Field Offrs.	Capt.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Pts.	Total.
A Co.	0	0	1	1	8	10
B Co.	0	1	1	1	11	14
C Co.	0	1	2	4	19	25
D Co.	0	1	0	4	50	55
E Co.	0	1	1	2	18	22
F Co.	0	1	0	1	12	14
Staff & Band	2	0	0	3	26	31
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	3	6
					Total	177

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 17.—Since yesterday the barometer has risen considerably over the whole region except at some stations in the Punjab. The rise is greatest in Bengal and some parts of the Deccan. With few exceptions the pressure is above the average of the month. The general distribution is as described yesterday. The winds are westerly down the Gangetic plain, chiefly northerly in Bengal and down the west coast, and between east and north-east in the interior of the Peninsula and on the west coast, except Western Punjab. The temperature has fallen throughout Northern India. The cool weather is evidently setting in. Except at some stations in South Carnatic, the skies everywhere are cloudless. No rain is reported.

Nov. 18.—The barometer continues rising steadily in all parts of India, and pretty uniformly except in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal, where the rise is rather less than elsewhere. The temperature also continues falling in most parts of Northern India. Except in the Central Provinces and in Madras south of the Godavery, the skies are clear and cloudless. At Quetta the thermometer has fallen below freezing point, at Rawul Pindi and Peshawur below 40° ; and temperatures below 60° have been registered at several Bengal stations. The cold weather has set in throughout Northern India. A few stations in Madras only report rain, the heaviest fall being at Negapatam (2½ inches).

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FESTIVITIES FUND.

THE Honorary Secretaries request us to intimate that the sum of Rs. 1,000 paid through Tarachand Ghanshamdas was contributed by the following Marwari firms :—

Tarachund Ghanshamdas, Esq.	Rs.	250
Guneshdas Krishnajee, Esq.	"	125
Govindas Lachamandas, Esq.	"	125
Sewaram Khushalchund, Esq.	"	125
Buncilal Abirchund, Esq.	"	125
Joharimul Dalsukhrai, Esq.	"	50
Ramnarayan Baldevdas, Esq.	"	50
Kadsidas Harmukhram, Esq.	"	50
Jokhiram Jasraj, Esq.	"	50
Hiralal Ramgopal, Esq.	"	50
		1,000

A NATIVE STATE.

THE Nawab of Bhawulpore has recently been making large additions to his menagerie. His collection of birds is a very fine one. A consignment from the well-known Jamrack of London was lately forwarded by the naturalist's Calcutta agent, and consisted of curious birds from America, Australia, Africa, and the Pacific islands. The small parroquets which are called generally 'love-birds' were in endless variety of colours, perfectly dazzling in brilliancy. There were many cockatoos and parrots, including a black one, the great crested Australian crane, mocking birds and a variety of others all strange and curious. There were also monkeys from Brazil and the Antilles, recoons, marmots, and apes. Some time ago the Nawab received a rhinoceros. He has already a female giraffe and is now getting a male. Some bison will shortly be forwarded. He had also a very fine lion, a tiger, and a splendid specimen of the black leopard. Visitors to Bhawulpore will not find these there. To add to his conceit as a shikari, or to gratify the taste of a Nero, he in a drunken moment shot them in their cages. The lion alone coast nearly Rs. 6,000. The Nawab is constantly shooting, his taste for this sport causing much inconvenience even to his parasites. No English officers or gentlemen remain now in his employment, and the State is reverting fast to its old condition twenty years ago. Having, by the death of his mother, come into considerable hoards of gold, he is now paying his bills, or at least some of them, in old gold mohurs, curious thin ancient pieces, worth more than their weight, but taken over by the astute traders at less than the rate for sterling coin. We hear that some very ancient coins have turned up. These come from the old fort Dilawar. His purchases of fine gems and jewellery continue at an extravagant rate. All this must come to an end at last. We fear the Government who educated him so carefully will have to resume charge soon. Perhaps it would save trouble to put him in his own menagerie.—*Sind Gazette.*

A BENGALI IN NEW YORK.

WE (*Indian Mirror*) have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from the letter of one of our young countrymen, now residing in New York :—

NEW YORK, *U. S. A., September* 4, 1883.

* * * * *

I am moving among people who treat me, as if I were known to them since my birth, and everywhere I am welcome, honored, and even caressed. The very facts that I belong to one of the most ancient peoples on earth, and that I have courage and enterprise, which are the great characteristics of the New World, are sufficient guarantees that, in my present condition of a wayfarer, I could not be better off in any other part of the world.

My name, I might almost say, reputation preceded me here, through some communications I had occasion to write to one of the foremost New York newspapers from Great Britain. On my arrival here, I found myself already a pretty well-known person, and the invitations I receive for addressing meetings or delivering lectures are more than I would care. So that, for modesty's sake, I have been obliged to live as much out of sight as possible. Since coming too, I have contributed to various periodicals, and have been making quite a small income thereby, which may increase and lead to very profitable endings in no long time. I have never felt more free or more in my element before.

It would be rather hard for you from India to realise in your minds any kind of notion of the people and the state of things here. Every European feature of life is here intensified in degree, and varied in kind. Activity, courage, enterprise, devotion, aspiration, are the main springs in every action, big or small. When the European walks, the American runs. Where the former hesitates, the latter seizes at once, and is more than half sure to carry off the prize through mere pluck. Wealth is literally rolling in the streets and flowing in the sidewalks. Machinery and science are utilised to every service of man. The people go to and from friends' houses by steam, communicate through wires, and talk to each other through the telephone.

Individual life is no less fast and varied than national life. The new-boy to-day becomes the Managing Editor, wielding no mean power in the country to-morrow. The backwoods-man or the farmer's boy reads the newspaper runs into the city, struggles, wrestles, and comes out the President of the greatest of modern nations, ranking side by side with the crowned heads of Europe. This is, indeed, a wonderful country. Eighty per cent. of the foremost men of to-day had not enough for one meal a day, a few years ago. Of the four richest men who count their wealth by the hundred millions, one began life when he was 21 as a ferry-man, two started in copartnery with only 2 bottles of wine, and the fourth was an errand boy.

In no other country has personal ambition so much chance and play. The tendencies are, of course, not all good. The competition is altogether far too fierce. Though the wealth of the country is enormous, it is locked in the hands of a comparatively few clever men, while the masses have a life of very hard work to keep them standing in the competitive struggle. The exclusive pursuit of business and money-making has begotten a very selfish tendency in the character of the people, so much so that they are actually proud of it as the great source of their prosperity. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," is their great rule. Education and culture are not so much prized as in the old world, and students of our Calcutta colleges are in some respects better bred and more informed than the *alumni* of some of the Universities here.

New York is a city of over a million of population, always awake and always busy, midday or midnight, and certainly beats even London in this respect. Its business is, of course, not so large in its comprehensiveness as that of the English metropolis, but comparatively to the population and area, it is certainly more lively and brisk. It is undoubtedly the foremost city in the New World, and fully deserves its name of the "Empire City." Detailed descriptions I will give you, piece by piece, as opportunities offer.

"FOOD AND FEEDING."

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DIETARY IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.*

IN Sir Henry Thompson's brochure we have a popular and practical epitome of that knowledge presented to the reader in a style at once fascinating and clear. We may go further and with truth say that the advent of this unpretentious and suggestive little work indicates a new departure in the art, if not in the science, of dietetics, in that not only does it completely upset the old popular notion as to what constitutes simplicity of diet, but it pretty well demonstrates the untenable position of the doctrine which would calculate the value of every dietary by chemical formulæ, taking no note of variety (apart from chemical relationship), and altogether ignoring the real importance of obtaining legitimate enjoyment from the consumption of our food. That it is not necessary, when dealing with this subject, to treat it "in an ascetic spirit," the author has assuredly given practical proof, but the remark is especially pertinent in that most of the literature hitherto devoted to it has proved dry, if not dreary, reading to the general public. The subject "is to be considered in relation to a principle, in which we may certainly believe that aliments most adapted to develope the individual, sound in body and mind, shall not only be most acceptable, but that they may be selected and prepared so as to afford scope for the exercise of a refined taste, and produce a fair degree of an innocent pleasure naturally associated with the function of the palate and derived from a study of the table. For it is certain that nine-tenths of the gour-mandise which is practised at all events in English society—where for the most part it is a matter of faith without knowledge—is no more a matter of gratification to the eater's gustatory sense than it is of digestible sustenance to his body." Perhaps the chief aim of the author is to show that the question of alimentation cannot, or ought not, to be separated from that of cookery, and that by scientific cookery three very important objects may be attained—economy, national and domestic, increased health, and legitimate gastronomic pleasure. We are carried even further ; our author declares that the relations not only between food and a healthy population, but between food and virtue, between the process of digestion and the state of the mind which results from it, have unjustly occupied a subordinate place in the practical arrangements of life. The prolonging of an unhealthy life being small gain to either the individual or the community, whereas the prolonging of healthy existence by promoting a cheerful temper, prevalent good nature and improved moral tone, would achieve almost a revolution in the habits of a large part of the community ; but "as to any exercise of teste in the serving or in the combining of different foods at a meal, the subject is completely out of reach of the great majority of the people, and is as little comprehended by them as the structure and harmonies of a symphony are by the first whistling boy one chances to meet in the street."

The use of meat food in excess is well worthy of the attention ofthe physiologist and the political economist. The tendency to this in the present day is the cause of much ill-health and disease, and it is the source of enormous national waste and of serious self-inflicted hardship to the poorer classes, who are driven, in their ignorance, to pinch with the object of attaining that which they believe to be most wholesome, nay absolutely necessary. Vegetable foods, containing as they do all the elements which are essential to the animal economy, are relatively much cheaper than meat foods. The Englishman selects the most expensive diet which a nation can adopt. Ever acre of ground devoted to the production of meat is capable of becoming the source of three or four times the amount of produce of equivalent value as food, if devoted to the production of grain. From our present point of view, animals may be regarded as machines for converting vegetable into animal food, but the animal in accomplishing its own vitality and work uses up much of the forces which it derives from the vegetable kingdom, and therefore, it follows that a large quantity of vegetable food is required to produce a small quantity of animal food ; in other words, the bushel of corn which is converted into so much animal flesh, would, if eaten directly by man, produce much more human muscle, blood, bone and fat, than would the consumption of the amount of meat which the sheep or ox could make from that quantity of corn.

Sir Henry is serve when discussing the dietary of the middle class Englishman. On questioning such a man as to the nature of his food "the all but universal answer is 'my living is plain, always roast and boiled'—words which but too clearly indicate the dreary monotony, not to say unwholesomeness of his daily food ; while they furthermore express his satisfaction, such as it is, that he is no luxurious feeder, and that in his opinion he has no right to an indigestion."

But admirable as is the little treatise before us, the attentive Indian reader will naturally enquire—whether the rules and laws which apply to a temperate are suitable for observance in a tropical climate? This is the point which it is now proposed to discuss briefly and in as, little of an ascetic spirit as possible, though it is feared that some of the details must necessarily be dry. Now-a-days, it does not do simply to formulate rules. Merely rules they will not be accepted by the reflective portion of the community unless logically deduced from well supported facts, and, writing in this belief, we claim something more than the passing attention of the reader.

For the accomplishment of nutrition two processes are necessary : (1), assimilation, or the building up of the tissues, and this is called progressive metamorphosis ; and (2), retrograde metamorphosis, or, the burning up of the organic principles of the tissues into lower forms of organized material, the waste or effete matters which are expelled from the body. To effect progressive metamorphosis two factors are essential : (*a*), food taken into the stomach, digested, and absorbed into the blood ; and (*b*), oxygen which is absorbed from the air by the blood circulating in the lungs during respiration. Thus the absorbed and changed food and the oxygen meet in very part of the body and oxidation is the result.

That the quantity of food consumed should be in proportion to the amount of work done is a self-evident as well as a scientifically demonstrated proposition, but work cannot be performed without the expenditure of material, a fact true of the human organism as of the ordinary engine—and without the expenditure of force (fuel) to preserve the organism (engine in working, assimilation or building up on the one hand and oxidation or burning up accompanied with the production of heat and force on the other, cannot be accomplished.

With these remarks we revert to the question, does residence in India call for any modification in the amount of food required as compared with that which is necessary in a temperate climate ! From what has been said, it will be surmised that to form a correct opinion we must weigh several considerations—the condition of the atmosphere as determining the quantity of oxygen which is conveyed by the blood to the tissues to enable the vital functions to be accomplished, and as determining the amount of heat abstracted from the body ; the activity of funtion of the various organs of the body as determining the rate at which they admit of changes of nutrition taking places ; the amount of work, vital and voluntary, as regulating the a mount of waste ; the kinds of foods which will most readily fit in with the conditions entailed by a tropical climate, as regards the preceding propositions ; the comparative experiences of different countries, etc.

Now, one well-marked effect of the Indian climate is, that metamorphosis of tissue is lessened. This is easily made plain. As has been explained, oxygen is as necessary for progressive as for retrograde metamorphosis, and the lungs are the means by which it enters the blood and is conveyed thoughout the body to its minutest corner. So much oxygen can only perform so much oxidation. These physiological data being understood, we have the observed and ascertained fact that our respirations are fewer in a hot than in a cold climate ; and not only so, but we know that, in consequence of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, their is less oxygen in a cubic foot of air in India than in England. Hence we have two factors impeding metamorphosis, and the obvious deduction is that, waste being thus necessarily lessened, less food is required, and that if the amount which is requisite in England be consumed in India, there must be a clogging of the system. Nature observes this, and, to a great extent the diminished appetite compensates the diminished power of disposal of material. But the vital capacity of the chest is also reduced in consequence of the increased vascularity of the lungs in a hot climate, that is the lungs are actually capable of containing less air in India than in England. Rattery, who made his experiments at sea, where the heat never approached that of many Indian stations proved that an average of 23 cubic inches represents the diminution of capacity, and that the functions of these organs are impaired by more than 18 per cent. In this way the oxidising power of the lungs is directly diminished.

There is another very common-sense reason why less fool should be consumed in the tropics. Animal heat is generated and preserved by oxidation, or the combination of the oxygen of the blood with the hyudrogen and carbon of the protoplasm of the body. Food, by its conversion into this protoplasm, supplies the fuel. But a high climatic temperature lessons the loss of heat from our bodies, and thereby lessons greatly the need for food to supply heat by combustion. It is well known that a human being is capable of surviving eight or nine days without food. If, however, the surrounding temperature be low, the store of nutrition which the body contain to meet emergencies is much sooner exhausted because the body temperature has to be maintained ; but if the exposure be in a tropical climate, a longer period of abstinence is compatible with existence, because then little is required to maintain the temperature and the reserve store lasts longer.

It would appear from this that not only are we physically incapable of disposing of the same amounting of food as in Northern Europe because of our slower resperation, the lessened supply of oxygen available and the adminished capacity of the chest, but the higher atmospheric temperature requires us to indent less largely upon the food-supply.

Then, again, inability to obtain that uniformly moderate exercise which is a necessity to existence at home, and which acts as a stimulus to tissue metamorphosis is a feature which not only detracts enormously from the enjoyment of life in India, but renders it incumbent upon us to consume less food because metamorphosis of tissue and waste bear a definite ratio to exercise, and food must balance waste and work. The tendency in this enervating climate is, either to take practically no exercise at all, or, attracted by excitement, to adopt sudden and violent exertion of an exhausting nature for a short period daily with an almost total absence of any for the remainder of the twenty-four hours. One thing is certain, that, putting aside the extremes mentioned, less exercise is taken in India than in England. The climate entails this and it ought to be so. Now the effects of properly contrived exercise is that, by exciting the heart's action and quickening the respirations, the admixture of a greater quantity of oxygen with the blood is caused, and thereby the secretions and excretions are augmented, and more food is assimilated and converted into muscular and mental force.

This statement holds good of all climates. Excluding, for the moment, the extreme tendencies mentioned, and assuming that we live with all due care and forethought, we are actually physically incapable of taking, without detriment, the same amount of exercise as at home, because the oxygenation of the blood can, under no similar circumstances, be made to proceed so rapidly as at home, and, therefore, the good results enumerated as concomitants of proper exercise cannot be realized to the same extent.

Lessened exercise, therefore, necessarily entails diminished vital power, in which the whole system, including the great organs, participate. There is less general tonicity, and the organs are less robust, more flabby and less active ; assimilation, through their agency, is slower and elimination of waste products impeded ; and as it is obvious from what has been said that exercise must be apportioned to the vital powers of the individual if health is to be maintained, it follows that an amount of exercise which would be only legitimate and proper at home is here excessive exercise—such excess throwing undue work upon the lethargically working organs in their endeavours to accomplish assimilation, secretion and excretion. The liver especially is then called upon to perform an amount of work quite beyond its power. The result of muscular exercise is the increased production of materials (carbonic acid and water which are carried off by the lungs, kidneys, &c.), and waste of the materials of the tissues, and to the lot of the liver falls the preparation of the latter for disposal. It cannot be physiologically healthily eliminated without the intervention of the liver. Let the European then perform his European amount of work in India, and what is the certain result? That an onslaught is made upon the liver by a quantity of this waste material which quite overwhelms it. The unfortunate organ will not brook such treatment ; the attacking party makes assault, after assault, commotion within the garrison ensues, and if the same forces be brought into play daily, at first excitement and then disorganization follow—inflammation, enlargement and abscess may be, and often are, the results.

But this is not all : the liver, though damaged, having repulsed the enemy, a precipitate flight is made by the forces of the latter to the lungs and kidneys, in the anxious desire to quit a territory no longer hospitable, and these organs especially the kidneys, suffer severely. The extent to which kidney disease is due to dietary faults has but lately been fully appreciated by the profession—it is little dreamed of by the public ; but of all organs the liver, in consequence of its size, vascularity and intimate connection with the processes of nutrition and elimination, is peculiarly susceptible to damage. If we have succeeded in making this clear, it becomes almost superfluous to urge that excessive exercise of short duration is especially injurious. Enfeebled organs are then called upon, in a moment, as it were, to attempt an increase of activity quite incompatible with their condition.

Were it that the capacity for assimilation of food si thereby increased we might hope for benefit as the result. Perhaps there may be, probably there is, a brief attempt at some compensatory action of the kind, but there is every reason to believe that, after a very brief interval, the exact reverse happens—exhaustion and diminution of function. The violent muscular exertion results in great quantities of waste material which are thrown upon the exhausted organs, which themselves have contributed largely to the waste and are therefore debilitated, and in this debilitated condition are, for some time afterwards, as incapable of assimilating the elements of the ingested food as of eliminating the rejected waste matters which crowd forward ; and this occurs in a climate where all the surrounding conditions of atmosphere, &c., impede oxidation. Better then to take no exercise at all than to subject the system to such treatment.

The ingestion of a quantity of food, greater than the torpidly working organs can assimilate, produces result somewhat similar, though not so rapidly or immediately dangerous.

It will be conceded that it is not the same thing to consume food as to assimilate it. No amount of consumption will compel the languidly working organs to assimilate the same quantity as if working energetically, and stimulated by the amount of exercise which is demanded by residence in a temperate climate. In this way are produced some forms of low liver and kidney diseases. An excess of functional activity, which eventuates in congestion, is demanded ; and this persistently maintained superfluous supply of blood is very likely to originate an interstitial growth of connective tissue which incapacitates, so to speak annihilates, a great portion of the organ affected, so far as its working power is involved, if some form of degeneration has not preceded these changes.

"Exercise, says Sir R. Martin, "is one of the luxuries of a northern climate to which we must in a great measure bid adieu in the tropics. The principal object and effect of exercise in the former situation appear to consist in keeping up a just balance in the circulation, in supporting and maintaining the functions of the skin and promoting the various secretions. But the perspiration, biliary and other secretions being already in excess in equatorial regions, a perseverance in our customary European exercises would prove highly injurious, and it often does so, by promoting and aggravating the ill-effects of an unnatural climate. As such excess very soon leads to debility, and to diminishing action in the functions alluded to, and to a corresponding inequilibrium of the blood, so it is necessary to counteract these by such active or passive exercise as the climate will admit a particular times of the day or year—a discrimination imperiously demanded if we mean to preserve health."

Twining points out that the natives, though adapted by nature to bear the climate, take more care to moderate the effects of heat than Europeans, especially in their light clothing abstenious food and tranquil habits. We trust we may not be mistaken. We are by no means arguing against exercise in India ; on the contrary it is most essential to health ; without it, bodily and mental vigour cannot be maintained, and a sufficiency of food, if eaten, cannot be assimillated. The European will never, with the Asiatic, regard exercise as an unmitigated evil, an abnormal condition, and repose and abstraction as an elysium. We merely wish to urge, as forcibly as we can, that there is only a certain amount of vital force which it is possible for any individual to exert with safety within a certain period ; that, in India, the European has less vital force to expend, and that the time occupied in the expenditure should be that of a slow and not of a quick march. When the youth employs his dumb-bells, plays polo or racquets, or walks against time round the fort every morning, and when the young lady gallops all her energy away, just after dawn and before food has had time to revive the frame at that particular time of the day when vitality is at its lowest, they should recollect that speed is not the equivalent of time.—*Indian Review*

(*To be continued.*)

* Food and Feeding. By Sir Henry Thomson, F.R.C.S etc. London Frederick Warne & Co.

NATIVE PRESS.

PANDITA RAMABAI'S CONVERSION.

FATHER NEHEMIAH GOREH has addressed us (*Subodha Patrika*) a letter in reply to the remarks in our last issue on the subject of Pandita Ramabai's conversion. Some of the statements in the letter in question are interesting and it is on that account that we make room for it below :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SUBODHA PATRIKA".

SIR,—In your remarks on Father Rivington's letter in your number of November 11th you say :—"A friend informs us on the authority of a Christian, Missionary that the Pandita's intention of becoming a christian, was known to her Christian friends even before her departure from India." I very much suspect that this idea owes its origin to some misunderstanding, I think no one was more intimate with the Pandita than Miss Hurford of Poona, and the Pandita never expressed to Miss Hurford any such intention of hers. If, as it seems to be supposed, the Pandita only wished to please all parties, and therefore, said to each party what she thought would please them, she would certainly have expressed such an intention to Miss Hurford and to the sisters at Poona, who helped her to get a home in England such as she was searching after, and promised her some means of support during the time she would live in England. On the contrary, it seems most plain, that the Pandita is not a person who would say anything to please those from whom she expects help, from the fact that while actually living under the proof of the sisters at Wantage, she has the boldness to write to a friend in India that she had no intentions of becoming a Christian. There is one thing, however. Miss Hurford, perceiving what was going on in the hidden depths of the Pandita's mind, of which the Pandita herself was not fully conscious, and against which, perhaps, she was ever striving, said to people here that the Pandita would embrace Christianity within three months after her arrival in England. This was a remarkable prophecy of Miss Hurford's and has been remarkably fulfilled ; but it was not the expression of the Pandita. What, therefore, you say, have been founded on the misunderstanding of this saying of Miss Hurford's.

I think, Sir, that instead of forming our own conjectures about the motives of the good Pandita it would be better for her friends to ask the Pandita, herself to explain anything which may appear to them strange in her conduct. I think as far as one can judge of another person's mind and conduct, the explanation that is given in the account of her conversion in the "Bombay Diocesan Record" of this month seems reasonable. The statement in that account would even explain the Pandita's telling some Christian friends, if it be true, as your friend has informed you, that she wished to become a Christian. Persons, in the state of mind, as the writer of that account supposes, are likely to betray such inconsistencies as you attribute to her, without being actually dishonest or insincere.

At the same time I would still stand by my first belief that the idea of her saying what has been attributed to her, is based upon some misunderstanding.

Poona, Nov. 13.
Yours faithfully,
NEHEMIAH GOREH.

SUGGESTED MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

THAT proposal of the sub-committee of the Corporation for increase and re-distribution of seats is deserving of consideration. No doubt, with the increased population of the city some proportionate increase is desirable in the number of members who will form the Corporation under the extended scheme of Local Self-government. Seventy-two is a fair number. And there is nothing to be said against the proposal to give rate-payers the privilege of electing 36 instead of 32 members. We would have gone further and propose 40, leaving the future limit of members to be elected from Justices of the Peace at 20 instead of 24 as now proposed. The rate-paying class ought to be numerically stronger, though under the present constitution intellectually weaker. It is a pity that want of English is not suggested as a disqualification. We consider this to be essential. Of what use having illiterate members who do not understand a word of the proceedings at Corporation meetings? Are they to be useful only for raising their hands whenever delinquency has to be excused? Or, when big contracts, in which they may be indirectly interested, are submitted for consideration? It is satisfactory to see that the Municipal franchise is to be conferred on University graduates, pleaders, and advocates. But why are common jurors left out? It must be remembered that a large number of intelligent men are fully qualified to vote and be voted for—perhaps better than a good many rate-paying electors. Unfortunately, a major portion of jurors are salaried men. They live upon their income, but are not in a position to pay qualifying rates. But still, their votes are of a character to alter the constitution of members returned by rate-payers. And as such they should not be left out. This suggestion to enfranchise common jurors is made, we believe, in the memorial submitted to the Government some time ago by the Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE PUBLIC FAIR.

THE *Bombay Samachar* suggests that the fair on the Esplanade should be continued throughout this week.

RADICAL CHANGES IN KATTYWAR.

COLONEL WEST, the new Political Agent in Kattywar, seems bent upon effecting radical reforms in the province under his charge. We are in a position to give some instances which will show that Colonel West means to do honest work. He has issued an order that the long-standing practice of receiving the political officials with pomp and ceremony wherever they happened to travel must be at once discontinued. Quite recently the Agent visited Joonaghur, and there he found the usual preparations made to receive him. He discountenanced the movement, and paid the coachman with his own hands.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

HINDU CHARITY.

WE understand that Mr. Tapidas Virjdas has purchased a large plot of ground at Hajeera near Surat, and proposes to build thereon a Sanatarium for convalescents.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

BENGAL.

MEETING AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.—A telegram from Sibsagar, November 15, to the *Englishman* states :—A very large and influential meeting of the European residents in the Sibsagar district was held in the Sudder station to-day, representing more than 60 Europeans, to further protest against the passing of the Ilbert Bill. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Phillips, the chair was taken by Mr. James Buckingham. All were unanimous in condemning the measure.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE PARSEE THEATRE.—The Parsi theatre opened on Wednesday night, one of the features of the entertainment being the electric lighting of the building. The entire installation was completed in three days, and comprises four Jablochkoff lights of 500 candles power each, distributed at the entrance, passage, and in the auditorium, and 26 incandescent lamps on the stage and in the robing room. The novel feature of the installation is that both the arc and incandescent lamps are off one and the same machine direct without the intervention of any resistance coils, accumulators, or other makeshifts, which always prove more or less unsatisfactory. The machine used is a Gramme's new type auto-exciting, with alternating currents, and the novel installation, though it may have been experimented on, have never before been practically carried out, even in Europe. With the aid of a first class engine, the lights were perfectly steady throughout the performance. The installation is by the Indian Electric Light Company.—*Englishman.*

THE RECENT MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE.—A full enquiry has been made into the circumstances of this disturbance, and we have good authority for the following facts. There are a gang of ruffians at Mechoa Bazaar who, for years past, have given the police trouble during the Mohurrum festival. It appears that, on Sunday night, these persons were returning with their *tazzias* from Moulali Durga, having, of course, the usual tumtuming. Orders had been issued by the Commissioners of Police that all music should cease after midnight but it was over an hour past that time. A darogah who went to stop the noise was violently assaulted, and, procuring assistance, he arrested some of his assailants and conveyed them to the thana. The whole body of budmashes then turned out and besieged the police station, and loudly demanded the release of the prisoners. The Inspector offered to release them on bail, but nothing but unconditional release would satisfy the mob, who grew more threatening, and in the morning stormed the thana and forced open the gates. The police hold their ground, and surely they can't be blamed if there are a few sore heads. *Tazzias* were thrown into the thana compound, and left along the street, the mob howling like savages. The Deputy Commissioner arrived on the ground and gave time till evening for the street to be cleared, but nothing could induce the mob to disperse till on Monday evening the police cleared the street and took possession of the *tazzias* as unclaimed property.—*Englishman.*

A LINGAM AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—A correspondent writes :—Of the many curious exhibits at the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition, few if any will be of greater interest to a large section of the Hindoo community than a small exhibit in the jewel room. This consists of the original representation of the "lingam" formerly in the possession of the Rajahs of Raipatura, near ancient *Delhi*. The extraordinary Hindoo relic dates back for a period of about 1,700 years. It was an object of great veneration in the ancient Hindoo temple of Raipatura for about 1,000 years, until the Mahommedan conquest of 1,193, when it was removed to the Imperial Mogul Treasury, and there stored until the Mutiny of 1857, when he was removed, with other valubles, and subsequently came into the possession of the present owner. In addition to the great importance of the above as one of the most ancient and venerated relics of Hindoo faith, being nearly 1,700 years old, it contains one of the most curious and brilliant true chrysoberyl cats'-eyes known to exist. This stone, independently of its sacred character in the present combination, is supposed to contain inherent qualities conferring good fortune on its possessor. This lingam consists of a very fine true chrysoberyl cats'-eye, pear-shaped, of a brown colour, of remarkable brilliancy, and with an extremely mobile opalescent ray, set in a very large yellow topaz, the whole supported on a native Indian gold base encrusted with diamonds and set round with nine gems, representing the nine charms, viz.—Diamond rudy, sapphire, chrysoberyl cats' eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine garnet, yellow sapphire and emerald. It has been computed that many millions of Hindoos nave paid their devotions to this emblem of the reproductive powers with a view of obtaining lineal descent. This exhibit stands about 2½ inches high, and will be shown under a small glass dome, mounted on a marble pedestal, in a conspicuous situation in the jewel room, adjoining the museum in Chowringhee.

MADRAS.

THE SPIRITS AND THE RING.—In our issue of the 2nd instant, the poet of our establishment recorded in imperishable song how a certain "fair ladye," ambitious of communion with the spirit-world, had interviewed the local Commander-in-Chief of such spirits, and had a valuable ring duplicated before her own eyes in manifestation of their power. Our poet—whose acquaintance with spirits is evidently limited to those of a material order, obtained, say, through the medium of Messrs. McDowell and Co., or Messrs. Spencer and Co.—seemed to arrive at the conclusion that the original ring which was operated on was "spirited" away. We have it, however, on the authority of Madame Blavatsky, who claims to recognise herself in the verses referred to, that both the duplicate and the original ring are in the possession of their fair owner. "Not only," writes Madame, "has she to this day got her own original ring, the model, but also the ring made for her is set with a far more valuable sapphire than her own." This is remarkable testimony to the powers, as well as to the good nature, of the spirits that may be called from the vasty deep of the Adyar. We can assure Madame Blavatsky a hearty welcome at the *Mail* Office, if she and her spirits can duplicate valuable articles so readily and economically as they did this "fair ladye's ring.—*Madras Mail.*

OVERHEAD TELEGRAPH WIRES.

AT Wandsworth Police Court on October 24, Mr. Paget proceeded with seventeen summonses which had been taken out at the instance of the Postmaster-General against the Wandsworth Board of Works, who refused to grant permission for the erection of posts and overhead wires in certain districts. The proceedings were taken under the Telegraph Act of 1878, and were the first in which a magistrate had been called upon to decide a dispute between the Postmaster and a local board. The Wandsworth Board objected to overhead wires and wished them to be carried underground. On the other side, there was an objection to place the wires underground on account of the expense.—Mr. Casserley, instructed by Mr. Herbert Goss, of the General Post Office, supported the summonses ; and Mr. Lane, instructed by Mr. Corsellis, clerk of the Board, defended.—Mr. Henry Eaton was recalled in the case of the Tooting circuit, and, in reply to the magistrate, said the wires could not be carried underground along the same course. They had no right over private property. He also said that there had been no difficulty with other Boards with regard to open wires, with the exception of two or three instances.—On behalf of the Board, Mr. James Barber, the surveyor for Streatham and Tooting, was called, and mentioned several accidents that had occurred in his district. On one occasion a young man was knocked down and killed at Balham-hill. He came to the conclusion that overhead wires were dangerous and a nuisance.—In cross-examination the witness said the fatal accident arose through a heavy gale.—Mr. Casserley asked him if he was aware that slates and chimneys were blown down.—Mr. Paget interposed, and said it was a matter of common knowledge.—The witness said he did not know of any.—Mr. Paget : I do, as I had a chimney pot blown into my garden. (Laughter).—Mr. George-street, a builder and member of the Board, said a wire which was stretched between two posts fell across the road in Latchmere-street, Battersea.—Mr. Corsellis produced a portion of the wire, which was in a very rusty condition.—Other witnesses were called, who gave evidence as to accidents in Putney, Roehampton-lane, and Clapham.—Mr. Casserley, in the questions which he put to the witnesses, endeavoured to show that many of the wires did not belong to the Postmaster. He said in the London district there were twenty times more wires belonging to private persons than to the Postmaster.- Mr. Paget, at the conclusion of the evidence, thought that between two public bodies, in the interest of a the public at large, an arrangement might be made as to where the poles should be placed, and the case amicably settled. It seemed to him that he must decide in favour of the Post Office, the additional expense of placing the wires underground being so great, besides interfering with the strange anatomy of pipes, which was to be seen on any ground being opened.—Mr. Lane addressed the Bench, and present upon the magistrate to consider that the additional expense was far outweighed by the danger of increasing the number of wires. He thought the Board were justified in coming to the Court and asking that the danger might not be increase.—The summonses were then adjourned for an arrangement, Mr. Paget stating that if he were pressed for a decision he should decide in favour of the Postmaster-General.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

VESTRYMEN'S REFRESHMENTS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Vestry of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, was held on Oct. 25, to consider the statements made as to luncheons and dinners partaken of by vestrymen at the expense of the ratepayers. Mr. Wildbore moved "That it be an instruction to the vestry clerk to place separately each item of expenditure for refreshments supplied to committees of this board before the ensuing meeting for approval." Mr. Lee having seconded the motion, Mr. Kelly rose, but was immediately asked by Mr. Osborne to name the gentleman to whom he had referred as the "Voracious Vestryman." Mr. Kelly said the identity of the "Voracious Vestryman" was to him personally unknown. It was suggested by two gentlemen who dined with the "Voracious Vestryman." Mr. Osborne : I believe it is a lie. Mr. Kelly did not believe it was a hoax, and in his previous statement he had omitted to mention the hock and the chablish, and that the "Voracious Vestryman" demanded that the oyster sauce should be stirred up well. The vestry clerk had told them that one-tenth of a penny in the pound was sufficient to feed the vestrymen. If they fed them why not clothe them too ? The auditors who were supposed to act for the ratepayers themselves indulged in a trip at the expense of the ratepayers, but the vestry clerk, in answer to a question, subsequently stated that the auditors, after working five days and contenting themselves with sherry and bread and cheese, instead of dinner each day, wound up with a dinner, and rode in humble style—third-class. They did not have carriages. Mr. Coker accused Mr. Kelly of knowing before the affair reached the public press that it was all a practical joke. Mr. Meyer called upon Mr. Kelly to say that he (Mr. Meyer) was not the vestryman referred to last week. It was cowardly, slanderous, and dastardly to leave it to be supposed that he was. The proceedings then became very confused and uproarious. Mr. Ross caused considerable merriment by stating that Mr. Barnum, he had heard, had sent a telegram to his manager in England to secure the "Voracious Vestryman." The chairman at last, in despair of restoring order, declared the meeting closed.

HURRY AND WORRY.

A MEDICAL contemporary publishes some sensible and, we fear, only too opportune observations on what it calls the "habit of hurry" in modern business life. The modern man of business dresses in a hurry he breakfasts in a hurry he is in a hurry to catch his train, he is in a hurry to get out of it. It is with hurry that he proceeds to his office, in a hurry that he reads his letters, that he answers them, that he passes this day, and that he returns to the station to catch his homewardbound train. All this precipitation, this constant, daily perpetual being in a hurry is altogether gratuitous, and that it is the mere result of a bad habit. Business men cannot afford not to seem to be in a hurry. If one of them were to wilk at a leisurely and deliberate pace to his morning train, and saunter through the day at the same rate, people would conclude that he had either very little business to transact, or that he was remiss and lethargic in transacting it. Hence, he begins by assuming a necessity for haste when none really exists ; and, by degrees, habit becomes a second nature. That there is a good deal of truth in all this nobody who has observantly watched modern ways of life would dream of denying. But in truth the habit of bustle which is so marked a characteristic of our time is originally set up by conditions over which men have little or no control. In the case of men of business there are necessarily certain days in the year—"mail" days, for instance, or "balancing" days—when there really does exist a greater pressure of work than at other times. In these cases a "push" has to be made ; and everybody concerned in getting the work done communicates his own feverishness to his neighbours. But such is the constitution of the human frame, such the mechanism of the human temperament, that what is done frequently has a tendency to establish itself as a something that is always done. It even becomes a pleasure to some men at last, as well as a necessity, to do things quickly. Morever, on the supposition that a man of business lives in the country, or in a semi-rural suburb—which is the case with the majority—it is only natural that he should linger among his household gods till the last possible minute. It is so much pleasanter to go round to the stable, to see how the ozaleas are getting on to count the coming rosebuds, to linger on the dewy gravel path than to be in the noisy, dirty, steaming City. Then suddenly the watch is taken out of the pocket to see what time it is, and in order to catch and City train he "must make a run for it." The day begun in that fashion probably is continued in that fashion. The train arrives at the place of departure five fifteen minutes late. The traveller begins to [illegible] and worry. He has an appointment, and he [illegible] he will be late for it. Possibly, he is. Thereupon every thing is thrown out of gear, and for the rest of the day he is in the plight of Macaulay's [illegible] Newcastle, whom the historian described as losing half an hour in the morning and spending all the rest of the day in a futile attempt to catch it up. It is easy enough to see how it is that the "habit of hurry" is set up, but much more difficult to perceive how the setting up of it is to be avoided under the conditions of modern life, or how, when once set up, it is to be remedied. There is, however, this comfort which men of business and the working bees of Society may take to themselves, that modern life very often seems to spare the drones no less. Certainly during the height of the London Season no persons acquire habits of hurry more completely than people of fashion. In order to consume all the amount of "employment" that is placed at their disposal they must perpetually be in a hurry. How to be in the Row—in time ; how to be back for luncheon—in time ; how to dress for dinner—in time how to reach the theatre or the opera—in time ; these are problems of daily, of hourly occurrence in the West-end. The whole of modern life, whether in the centres of pleasure or the centres of business, is dominated by the desire to do too much and the consequent necessity of doing it with precipitation. It is a horrible habit—a detrimental habit ; we had almost said a vulgar habit. The whole world is in a conspiracy to double, to treble the pace. And what is gained by it? Loss of temper, deterioration of manners, injury to digestion, increase of nervous diseases—these are the natural and inevitable results of that high pressure to which we nearly all expose ourselves and subject each other. Who is made happier by it, who wiser, who even richer? Everything is relative in this world ; and if everybody gallops, nobody is better off than if everybody walked. But who will consent to alter it? It would require a universal consensus and this is not attainable.—*Standard.*

KILLQUICK AND COFFIN.

I AM not a nervous man, but when I think of ghouls in our midst—especially ghouls in lithograph—I do shudder slightly. I have an announcement before me of a post-mortuary kind, which was handed to me the other day by a respectable medical man of my acquaintance.

"Do they take me for a professional poisoner ?" he remarked, with indignation. I tried to soothe him. "No, not intentionally, my dear fellow ; you would never poison any one, I am sure, unless by accident." "This is beyond a joke," he added pointing to the circular. "Read." And I read : "It frequently happens in the course of your professional capacity that you are asked to recommend some respectable firm, in whose hands may be entrusted the funeral arrangements of a deceased."

The circular than goes on to offer [illegible] a corpse that is worth to the undertaker [illegible] funeral outlay, and promises to pay [illegible] privately to the doctor as soon as the [illegible] place and the order is secured ! Here I [illegible] jaw fell. This proposed playing of the [illegible] the hands of the undertaker seemed to [illegible] long to a nation of "Thugs"—not "[illegible]" Here was a good, straightforward [illegible] murder ; and that there should be no [illegible] about it, the circular took pains to explain [illegible] medical ally of the pushing undertaker [illegible] be in any wal compromised or bothered—he would not even have to blush. "It will not" (so this tradesman proceeds) "be necessary in any case for you to wait upon me with reference *thereto*" (the liitte job), "but simply to send me a line to say you *attended the deceased*." Quite in form ; quite proper that the undertaker should know that the party was properly dead under a skilled hand ; that a medical gentlemen of respectability, upon whom no suspicion could rest, who could have no interest in the death of his patient, had "attended the deceased ;" and the circular significantly closes with the words, "No inquiries will be made."

I repeat, this document is lithographed. It has been extensively circulated. I presume, therefore, it has met with some response. What are we coming to? Who are the doctors who are thus in league with these post-mortuary gentlemen? Fancy the respectable partners, Messrs. "Killquick and Coffin," in league with the elegant firm of "Shovel and Plume !" What a brisk trade might be done in a good neighbourhood where the drains are a little wrong ! When the health-rate is normal, of course things would go rather slack ; but when an epidemic of any kind—say typhoid or scarlet fever—was on, of course the undertakers' opportunity would arise, and, naturally, "no inquiries would be made."

All this is a horrible libel on the medical profession, but it is not mine. I say the issuing of such a circular is a scandal to London. I have the name and address of the "ghoul," and I call upon the doctors through their widely-circulated and influential journals, to repudiate with open scorn a cheap insult offered through the penny post to the whole of the medical profession.—*Truth.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days, at 1 p. m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of blast-fan, engine, stationery, planing machine, screw augers, mortice, chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron of sizes, brass and wood screws, steel cast, round, flat hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought-iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poonwood scrap, old rails, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on the premises, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. &c., at the David Sassoon Reformatory, Girgaum.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the David Sassoon Reformatory, Girgaum, the household furniture, &c., of John Fido, Esq., the same consisting of rich cut glassware, plated ware, hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, dish-covers, and handsome blackwood carved french-polished and mahogany furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, presses, sofa, couches, chest of drawers, towel horses, screens, bedstead, camp cots, whatnots, carpets, rugs, lamps, dispense and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wareebunder.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst. at 7 a.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, araucarias, dracænas, begonias, erantemums, poivreas, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT GRANT-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the eastern foot of Grant Road or Frere Bridge, a collection of choice and rare plants comprising crotons, palms, dracænas, ferns, anthuriums, yaccus, auricadas, standard roses, mosahoats hoffmanias, allocasias, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property, namely—

"The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel," consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road), together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.

The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellasis-road of about 204 feet, and being about equal distance from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.

The main building and the [redacted]

carpets, very large ... McCabe," ... frame, two handsome strong ... 14-2, both go in single and double ... handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

[redacted] ber, 1883.

NOTICES.

[redacted] W READY.

OND NUMBER

OF

THE INDIAN REVIEW,

CONTAINING THE

"CREAM"

OF

CURRENT LITERATURE,

EDITED BY

F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

CONTENTS :

1. "Food and Feeding," with special reference to Dietary in Tropical Climates, by E. A. Birch, M.D., and E. G. Russell, M.D.
2. Notices of Books.
3. Cream of the Quarterlies.

CREAM OF THE MONTHLY REVIEWS :

1. Nineteenth Century.
2. Contemporary Review.
3. National Review.
4. Fortnightly Review.
5. Longman's Magazine.
6. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
7. The Century.
8. The Atlantic Monthly.
9. Harper's New Monthly.
10. The Cornhill.
11. Temple Bar.

CREAM OF THE WEEKLY REVIEWS AND GENERAL NOTES :—

1. Athenæum.
2. Academy.

[redacted]

,, ... 12 0

Single copies, per value-payable post ... 2 4

ARREAR RATES.

		Rs. a.
Yearly	...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage .	27 0
Half-yearly... ,, 13,	do do	... 14 0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ... ...Subscriptions within 2 months.

Half-yearly... ... do. do. 1 month.

When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the Exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,

"THE ASIAN" Office, 4. Waterloo-street,

Calcutta.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1, B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN (unsweetened) at Rs 22 per dozen. COURVOISIER'S BRANDY at Rs. 24 per doz. Apply Godownkeeper,

LYON & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	—
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	..	60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, ..	,, 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ..
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ..
Josephshöefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	
Scharzhofberger		
Johannisberger		
[redacted]		
	,, 24 0	
DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
...edoc	,, 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
BURGANDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	..
Chambertin	,, 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	,, 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 34 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whiskey	,, 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whiskey *	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. **	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ..
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	,, 4 8	,, 3 8
		Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	—
Do. do. (Superior)	,, 20 0	—
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes	,, 8 0	...
Do. do. Pints	..	,, 6 0
	Bottles.	
Condensed Milk......per doz.	Rs. 5 8	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs.	per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)		1 8
Do. do. do.		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
Do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 6
Do. do.		0 12
Sellery (Celery)		0 14
Do. do.		0 10
Do. do.		0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)		1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)		1 6
Rehpain (Venison Pate)		1 3

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 7th November, 1883.

NOTIC

STANDA

[redacted]

—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 8, p. 1 Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c.,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.

All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-road,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

- INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
- IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
- TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
- CORRUGATED TILES.
- ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES,
- ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES
- GILLEBONI TILES.
- PATENT RIDGE TILES.
- GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
- FLOORING

[redacted]

URSE, TUBU-

TILES

e to suit

Fort.

LIMITED,

CCESSORS

ILLES DE FRANCE."

RRIVED

ARRIVED

ARRIVED

EX KAISAR-I-HIND

20 CASES OF NEW GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Gents' Socks, New Laces, Navy Worsted Suits, Ladies' Spun Silk [redacted] Colors, Heather-mixed Jersey Suits, Gents' Bathing Dr[redacted] White Handkerchiefs.

DR [redacted]

Printed Seal Rugs [redacted] Shirts, Ottoman Tassel [redacted]

All these Goods w [redacted]

IMPO [redacted]

The Managers beg [redacted] European Dressmaker w [redacted] transferred to our Head [redacted] d Mark [redacted]

They have also secu [redacted] celebrated French Dressmaker who will be at the Fort [redacted]

Orders from outstation can now be executed with promptitude and despatch.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

FILTERS.

Light Drab Earthenware.

To hold 1 Gallon	Rs. 15 0
Do. 2 do.	,, 20 0
Do. 3 do.	,, 25 0

PATENT MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS IN BROWN EARTHENWARE.

The 2 gallons size, Rs. 24 ; the 3 gallon size, Rs. 30.

POCKET FILTER.

The Pocket Filter consists of a pure charcoal block, with flexible India-rubber tube attached. It may either be used to drink direct from a river, pond, &c., by the roadside, or it will filter into a glass on the syphon principle, after sucking the air out to start it. In the latter case it filters from four to twenty gallons per day, according to size. The India-rubber tube is the best that can be obtained, and is made specially to resist the action of a hot climate.......... Rs. 4 0

LE FILTRE MOBILE.

The simplest, the most portable, and the most effective Filter yet invented. It is [redacted] a bottle, the body being of stone. When placed in water IT FILLS ITSELF BY [redacted] FILTRATION INTO THE BOTTLE. It will be found invaluable at all times [redacted] water is either difficult or impossible to obtain, as a supply of it may [redacted] the Filter in any tank or pond at hand.

No. 1, small, Rs. 2-12 ; No. 3 [redacted]

SODA WATE [redacted]

Messrs. COURT [redacted]

20 0

ders, each

......Per box 3

Powders can be furnished

Esplanade-road, Bombay,

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ROSE & CO. IMPORTERS OF — S. ROSE & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

AS UNDER :—		Rs.
"SYMPATHETIC" GRAND	Full Compass, Solid Mahogany Case	1,750
"SYMPATHETIC"......	Grand Square, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany Case	850
Do.	do. do. do. Ebonized do.	900
"SYMPATHETIC"	Cottage Pianoforte, Full Compass, Black and Gold	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"......	Grand Square Pianoforte, Overstrung, extra Compass seven and quarter octaves), in Solid Rosewood	900
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"......	do. Canadian Walnut or Rosewood Case	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"......	Cottage Pianoforte, Ebonized and Gold Lines	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"......	Cottage Pianoforte, Full Compass, Solid Walnut	500
"SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S"..	Grand Square Pianoforte, Overstrung, Full Compass, Solid Rosewood	750
"LIPPS"	do. do. Canadian Walnut or Rosewood Case, 2 Pedals......Rs. 650 and	750

Full particulars of the above Pianos on the Easy Paymen System on application.

"BIJOU" .... Cottage Piano, Compass 5 Octaves, Solid Wood...packed 320

This is specially made to suit the convenience of Travellers ; it is very portable, and weighs only about 160 lbs.

"CHAPPELL"............ Cottage Piano, Solid American Walnut, Compass 7 Octaves 375

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianoforte and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOFORTES HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR AT SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED—1825.

THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL YEAR CLOSES on the 15th NOVEMBER, 1883, and all Policies effected before that date on the Participating Scale will be entitled to one year's additional Bonus over later Entrants.

Proposals should be lodged with the Agents or Secretary before 15th instant.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO., MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

P. VU [redacted]

PHOT

SPECI

H. E. T

SIR JAMES

BEG TO ANNOU [redacted] phic Studio is op [redacted] OFFICE open from 8 A.M. [redacted] make any engagement.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minut hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass nside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning ; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works [redacted]

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, import only the best class of Goods in each department and as their supplies are purchased direct from the leading manufacturers in England and Paris on the lowest terms for cash, they are in a position to supply Goods at the lowest possible rates.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, supply every necessary in Gentlemen's Clothing for a Voyage Home or Journey up-country. They would request Gentlemen passing through Bombay to pay their well-known Warehouse a visit. They will find each Department under skilful European Supervision and may rely on care and attention in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

Mofussil customers may depend on their orders being carefully attended to with prompt despatch.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FO [redacted] OMPT CASH.

BADHAM, PI [redacted] CO., LD.,

TAILORS, SILK-MERC [redacted] ORDINARY

AD.

[redacted]

Schedule No. 35.

Do. No. 49.

...and Schedules, with further parti- ...had on application at the above Offices.

...Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-Generl's Office, Bombay, 6th November, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in December next at 11-30 a. m., at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, and at NOON at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for General Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted) for the year 1884-85 ; when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay ..... Poona..........	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster under Schedule No. 33.	Tenders to be received on 7th Dec., 1883.
Ahmedabad.. Karachi .... Mhow.........	Cotton sheets of good quality as per muster under Schedule No. 34.	Do. Do.
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Purchase of empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 38.	Tenders to be received on 11th Dec., 1883.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th January next, at 11-30 a. m., at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and at NOON at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for Contracts as specified for the term of one, two and three years, commencing from 1st April 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ...... Poona .... Ahmednagar. Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad .. Deesa .... Mow .... Neemuch .... Nasirabad .... Karachi ...... Hyderabad ...	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A. Sugar, under Schedule No. 31.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1883.

RIAT.

...ERS will be received in ..., at 11-30 A. M., at the Commissariat ...eneral's Office and the Executive Commis-...ce, Bombay, and at NOON at the other Executive ...missariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ...... Ahmednagar Belgaum ...... Ahmedabad. Deesa .... Mhow .... Neemuch .. Nasirabad.... Karachi ...... Hydrabad ..	Cotton Suttrungees under Schedule No. 19.	Tenders to be received on 7th Dec. 1883.
	Cotton Sheets under Schedule No. 20.	Do. Do.
	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16.	11th Dec. 1883.
Baroda .... Asirgarh ...... Deolalee	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16.	Do. Do.
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Spirit of Wine, rectified, under Schedule No. 40.	13th Dec. 1883.
	McDougall's disinfecting powder under Sch. No. 41.	Do. Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and Verbal Offers will be received in December next, at 11-30 A. M., at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and at NOON at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Subordinate Stations.		
Bombay and Deolalee .... Satara .... Poona for Purandhar	Beef, Mutton, Butter, Milk, Chickens, Eggs, &c., under Sch. No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 14th Dec. 1883.
Ahmedabad and Baroda............ Deesa for Abu.... Rajkot............ Mhow for Indore..	Miscellaneous Articles, Cattle Equipments, country, Medicines, Copper, Iron, and Tinware and hired Carriage, &c. under No. 2.	Do. Do.
	Shoeing Cattle under Sch. No. 3.	
Asirgarh............ Nasirabad for Taragarh ...... Belgaum & Kolhapur.	Tinning Cooking Utensils under Sch. No. 4.	18th Dec. 1883. Do. Do.

No Tenders will be received at Rajkote under Schedule No. 1 referred to above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1883.

THICK HEADS.

HEAVY STOMACHS, billious conditions—"Wells, May Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. B S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPAN [redacted]

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING [redacted]

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested [redacted] and safest Securities, now amount [redacted]

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLI [redacted]

FIRE BRANCH [redacted]

POLICIES covering risks on MERCH [redacted] SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUT [redacted] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNIT [redacted] CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the M [redacted] most favourable terms. COALS on [redacted] KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES pai [redacted]

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be [redacted], Half Yearly,

[redacted]

...per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.

The system of education is thorough and liberal, and unables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.

Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose, Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1 ; postage half annas.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER & Co. ; KEMP & Co. ; ROGERS & Co. ; BOLTON & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row [redacted]